

CANADA SEEKS
GOOD SETTLERS
FROM EUROPE

Energetic Steps Taken by
Government to Increase
Immigration Flow

CANADIANS ENTRY TO
UNITED STATES JUMPS

Quota Law of America Acts
to the Advantage of
the Dominion

By a Staff Correspondent

OTTAWA, June 27.—While the United States is rigidly limiting immigration, Canada is following just the opposite policy and is seeking desirable European immigrants with all its energy. Consideration of the future United States immigration policy must take Canada's position into account. The point at issue in the present effort to enforce the drastic restrictions of the 1924 United States quota act is that Canada is getting immigrants from Europe at a rapid rate, but at the same time is losing thousands of native citizens who are immigrating across the international border.

Under the quota law, Canada has an unlimited entrance list and in some quarters it is asserted that the high United States wages resulting from the exclusion of a flood of Europeans has resulted in bringing in an increased number of Canadians (and Mexicans on the southern border) almost equal to the European aliens excluded.

Big Canadian Immigration

This contention is both affirmed and denied by Canadian Government officials here, and figures are offered to support both claims, statistics published by the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, in his annual report here, to show a sharp rise in the number of Canadians crossing the border. In 1914, some 86,000 Canadians entered; in 1922, only 46,000, while in 1923 the Canadian influx jumped to 117,000, and in the last fiscal year it rose to 206,000.

The first six months of the present fiscal year, July to December, indicate a considerable falling off in this number, which is given at 61,000. This drop is accounted for by seasonal fluctuation, which usually makes these months smaller than the other half of the year.

The jump in the entrance of Canadians into the United States since the passage of the quota law put them in a favored status has also been duplicated in Mexico, which likewise has no quota. In 1914, Mexicans admitted numbered 14,600, while in the fiscal year 1924 the number was 90,000.

Far-Reaching Effects of Law

These figures show, it is said, that the extraordinarily far-reaching effects of the American immigration law have not been confined to European nations. In the New World the law has stimulated, rather than diminished, immigration. Italy's situation and Canada's make a strange contrast today. These nations of all the others are most vitally affected by the American law. In Italy the law means that its tremendous excess population is pent up in overcrowded regions at home, with political and economic consequences that no man can see. In Canada, on the other hand, the American law means an increase of opportunities over the border with the United States. It might be asked why Canada and Italy do not come to terms, the one to accept the other to send citizens.

Bar to Southern Immigrants

This arrangement would undoubtedly please the Italian Government, but Canadian officials here say that Canadians have a preference for immigrants of their own racial and linguistic stock. Barriers to immigrants from southern Europe, according to an official of the Canadian immigration department, are as strict here as those in force in the United States—for example, Italians cannot enter unless able to prove they have assured jobs waiting them in Canada. The result is that only 2349 Italians entered Canada, it is said, between April 1, 1924 and March 31, 1925. In 1924 the total of all immigration to Canada was 148,500. The year before that, the total immigration from all sources was only half of this amount, or about 73,000.

Loss of Local Population

From federal observation the writer is able to describe first-hand the importance attached in some parts of Canada to the loss of local population to the United States. In the provincial election just concluded in Nova Scotia, the Conservative party for the past month has been the subject of full-page advertisements stressing the loss of local population.

Café Screen Barred
by Atlantic City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Atlantic City, N. J., June 27.—THE time-honored screen and curtains which have always hid those quaffing beverages in a saloon or cafe from curious eyes on the street, has been abolished in this city by ordinance passed without a dissenting voice.

The ordinance, introduced by Mayor Edward L. Bader, requires unobstructed view from the street of the interior of "pool rooms, cigar stores, saloons, cafes, grills, restaurants and other places selling food or drink." Dining rooms of hotels and boarding houses are exempt.

Stores Reopen
in Shanghai as
Order Returns

Strike Situation Improves,
Except for Shipping—
Students Active at Amoy

SHANGHAI, June 27 (P).—With the exception of shipping, the strike situation was improved here today. Eighty percent of the stores, closed during recent disturbances, have reopened. Those remaining closed are apparently bankrupt. The shipping strike is causing heavy losses to the Chinese customs revenue and is severely affecting British and Japanese trade.

Fifty representatives of Chinese students' unions from various parts of the country met yesterday, and passed resolutions urging the Chinese government to take military possession of Shamen, the foreign settlement at Canton.

At Shungking, British and Japanese food supplies are running short, and local merchants continuing their refusal to sell to these foreigners. Student demonstrations are continuing at Amoy, and the situation there is pronounced acute by messengers reaching Shanghai. British, Japanese and American war craft have gone there.

American May Mediate
in Chinese Difficulties

CANTON, June 27 (P).—The American consul, accompanied by the commander of the U. S. S. Asheville, called on the Chinese civil governor here yesterday on invitation of the latter, to attempt mediation of the difficulties between Chinese and foreigners.

The American Consul did not see the Chinese civil governor, but was received by his secretary. No results were obtained from the conference and the Consul was invited to call again.

The French and British are making further defenses at Shamen. The positions occupied by troops and machine guns are well protected. Practically all foreign women and children have left Canton. No further firing has been reported.

The Chinese troops, which yesterday were observed occupying positions opposite Shamen, the foreign settlement, have remained quiet. It is reported that France has demanded an indemnity of 500,000 taels about \$465,000 for the shooting of E. Pasquier, a French citizen, killed when Chinese demonstrators fired across the canal into Shamen. The demands, the report says, also include cessation of hostilities and the strike and the deportation of the civil governor.

College Statement Disapproved

HONG KONG, June 27 (P).—Forty leading American residents of Hong Kong have addressed a letter to the Associated Press correspondent here, disapproving of the action of certain members of the faculty and student body of Canton Christian College in making public an erroneous statement relative to the shooting of Pasquier at Shamen in Canton, June 23.

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GEN. PANGALOS
FORMS A NEW
GREEK CABINET

Premier Hopes to Make
Nation a New Sparta—With-
out Imperialist Ambitions

By Special Cable

ATHENS, June 27.—Despite the efforts exerted by the President, with the co-operation of political and military leaders, constitutional parliamentary government was found to be impossible and General Pangalos was finally mandated to form a military cabinet.

Mr. Papanastasiou, a personal friend of General Pangalos, acting as mediator between the revolutionists and the Michalakopoulos bloc, proposed a coalition of parliamentary parties, with the exclusion of revolutionists, or a coalition with the participation of two revolutionary leaders—General Pangalos and Admiral Hadjikiakos, but this was refused by both parties, each demanding the right to govern single-handed.

It was evident that all conversation was doomed to failure, since General Pangalos was in advance determined on the character of the leadership and in the face of eventual opposition decided to show the "military fist," as he declared in proclamations following the announcement of the revolution.

Explaining his motives he said he had done this with the intention of having direct touch with the machinery of the Government and so as to be able personally to regulate the turbulent situation. Expounding his program, he said he would endeavor to make Greece a new Sparta, endowed with iron laws and an integral administration looking for the consolidation of the Republic, without imperialist ambitions. He would not abstain from taking strict measures against the press and all who would dare to raise difficulties against the work of national regeneration.

To what extent the revolutionaries will succeed remains to be seen, but it is evident that Greece is divided into two main opposite camps, the civil population and the military, the former silently making common cause with the fallen Government or any civil power which is believed to have the best chance to command respect at home and abroad.

War Must Be Stopped

In every single delegation the greatest feeling was shown over the resolution telling the politicians that war must be stopped. No more than a little incident like "winging" a crown prince plunge whole continents into strife. It should be emphasized that the whole bill, we feel that the increase in trade must be 50 to 100 per cent over that of pre-war days if an all-round settlement is to be made. We have been sitting in a poker game since 1920 accumulating all the chips, but now find we cannot cash them.

CANADIAN WAR VETERANS

FAVOR WEALTH CONSCRIPTION

Association of Canada Takes Step in Direction
of Peace by a Strongly Worded
Resolution

OTTAWA, June 27 (Special).—Another forward step in the direction of universal peace was taken yesterday afternoon, when the conscription of wealth in event of war was enthusiastically endorsed by the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, at its annual conference in Ottawa.

Although the various officers of the executive had been making a close study of the Peace Plan sponsored by The Christian Science Monitor and had been preparing to bring it before the conference, its introduction and acceptance came with unexpected suddenness.

An ex-service man had asked for something concrete in the direction of the prevention of future wars, when Captain Ian Mackenzie, member of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, and newly elected second vice-president of the association, moved the following resolution:

"Resolved by this national convention of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada that the Dominion Parliament be urged to consider legislation to enable the whole power of the nation for national service in the event of a declaration of war; that the property equally with the person, lives and liberties of all citizens shall be subject to expropriation for the defense of the nation, and that the serious consideration of this resolution be commended to the forthcoming biennial conference in Ottawa of the British Empire Service League."

Means of Justice

Captain Mackenzie said that he spoke as one who had been opposed to the conscription of men in the last war as being manifestly unfair, but the conscription of the whole of a nation's resources would have been eminently just and would have brought the war to an end considerably sooner.

"You who know war are resolved that responsibility shall be shared equally with the holders of property who are not in the struggle," he said. "International conditions were in a precarious state, with another world conflagration threatening to break out at any moment, and it was the sacred duty of the veterans to pledge themselves against such a recurrence. The biggest thing they could do, in his opinion, was to pass the resolution."

The gathering rose to its feet and passed the resolution without a dissenting voice. It will now come before the British Empire Service League.

America to Pay, Says Publicist,
If Trade Is Not Speeded Up

Merle Thorpe, Editor of The Nation's Business, Speaks
on the Payment of Reparations and
International Debts

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, June 27.—The third international congress representing the business interests of 27 leading nations of the world came to a close today with a feeling of hope and encouragement for the future, far greater than any delegation had hoped for when the congress assembled. The continental delegations appeared to key their attitude on the difficulties facing the world today, while the American and English groups resolutely stuck to the possibilities of improvements and the finding of means for speeding up industry and trade and the amelioration of humanity's condition all over the world.

The result was that the end of the congress saw the Anglo-Saxon groups in complete domination of the atmosphere of the gathering. A final appraisal of the situation at the congress was given by the American delegation, which was summed up by Merle Thorpe, editor of The Nation's Business. Mr. Thorpe said:

"Picture of World Situation
The report of the economic restoration committee shows what a complete statistical picture of the world situation the congress had for its guidance in working out policies that will speed up business, provide more work and more consumable goods for everyone and make possible the payment of reparations and international debts. If Germany had her pre-war 8 per cent of international trade, and made a profit of 10 per cent she still would not have enough for reparations."

The obstacles to speeding up are two—individually made and governmentally made. We Americans now realize that if trade cannot be speeded, it will be the United States and not Germany who will pay the whole bill. We feel that the increase in trade must be 50 to 100 per cent over that of pre-war days if an all-round settlement is to be made. We have been sitting in a poker game since 1920 accumulating all the chips, but now find we cannot cash them."

War Must Be Stopped
In every single delegation the greatest feeling was shown over the resolution telling the politicians that war must be stopped. No more than a little incident like "winging" a crown prince plunge whole continents into strife. It should be emphasized that the whole bill, we feel that the increase in trade must be 50 to 100 per cent over that of pre-war days if an all-round settlement is to be made. We have been sitting in a poker game since 1920 accumulating all the chips, but now find we cannot cash them."

The President is of the opinion that many plans proposed for the betterment of conditions abroad are simply left-hand attempts to get the United States to pay reparations. The people of the United States on whom the burden of any proposal, if adopted would rest, Mr. Coolidge is convinced, are determined not to become involved in the reparations problem and are unalterably opposed to debt cancellation. He believes that they have no sympathy for such a plan as outlined by Sir Josiah Stamp.

The supreme achievement of the congress has been the clear recognition that no world progress is possible.

President Coolidge is firmly opposed to suggestions made abroad that the United States lower its tariff duties and encourage production as a means of aiding Germany to meet its reparations payments and European governments to pay their debts.

The President's view, outlined at the summer White House, concerned particularly the proposal on tariff reduction and production curtailment made before the International Chamber of Commerce meeting at Brussels by Sir Josiah Stamp, a British banker, who served on the Reparations Commission.

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In the course of the convention a resolution was passed calling for the merging of the organization in a nation-wide union of soldier organizations to be called the British Legion in Canada, thus offering to get its individuality in a common cause with this major organization, with 80,000 members and \$5,000,000 of assets, the main reason for the coming of Field Marshal Haig to Canada has been vindicated. When the British Empire Service League assembles here on Monday next, the senior Canadian body will have a plan for union prepared.

The delegates from all parts of the Dominion, under the presidency of Maj. W. D. Sharpe of Brampton, Ont., passed a unanimous vote of confidence in its officers and condemned as unfair and unjust recent criticism made by an investigating committee of the Senate. Major Sharpe, in referring to the proposed union of military organizations, said: "It may be that we will have to leave behind many of our cherished dreams, and with hope and confidence place ourselves unreservedly in Earl Haig's hands." He predicted, however, that "out of the crucible will arise a new association, one with an entirely new vista, with high ideals in keeping with all our past achievements and with Earl Haig's personality behind it."

ONE GREAT TEXTILE
UNION IS PROPOSED

BIDDEFORD, Me., June 27 (P).—The annual convention of the American Federation of Textile Operatives just before adjournment yesterday voted that the new officers bring about a conference with other groups of textile operatives as soon as possible with a view to amalgamating the trade in the United States into one national union.

The convention went on record as favoring Government ownership of railroads and mines, and condemned the claims made by manufacturers of automatic cotton mill machinery. Lawrence, Mass., was selected as the convention city next June.

RURAL LIFE TO BE STUDIED

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 27 (P).—The program of the twenty-first annual meeting of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service to be held at Asheville, July 1-3, provides for wide range discussions on rural life and rural problems in this State.

The Anglo-American group in the Pacific might find itself opposed by

These have the effect of increasing the delivered cost of goods, and preventing the widest possible distribution of the world's products, which are the basis of better living conditions, standards and progress. You cannot have a free interchange of goods and large quantities of German reparations payments in kind with such barriers as the present American tariff.

"This truth will be quickly realized. England evidently has the same lesson to learn, but the protection proposals that brought down a former government will bring the present one down, if protection measures are not rejected."

FRENCH SENATE
VOTES CAILLAUX
BILL 226 TO 29

Finance Minister Emphasizes
Need for Additional Issue
of 6,000,000,000 Francs

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 27 (P).—The Senate today passed the Caillaux Financial Bill by a vote of 226 to 29. The Chamber of Deputies passed the bill this morning.

Later all of the Finance Minister's financial measures were passed 273 to 11.

"This project is a liquidation of the past," M. Caillaux declared. "No other government in our place could do otherwise. We are in the presence of peril. I do not like inflation any more than you do, but I felt when the first 4,000,000,000 francs of additional issue were authorized a few months ago, we should then have made the amount 10,000,000,000 francs." He appealed to the patriotism of the Senate to vote the financial bill promptly and by a large majority.

Socialists Range Themselves
Against the Government

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 27.—Despite grave misgivings on both sides of the Chamber of Deputies, resulting in many abstentions, it was decided early this morning, after an all-night sitting, to adopt Joseph Caillaux's project by 330 votes against 34. The Senate immediately took up the bill, which was thus rushed through Parliament, and it will become law on Monday. Some votes gave the Government a severe shock. Thus, 210 votes were cast for the counter project of the Socialists.

It was obvious that not only the Socialists were ranging themselves against the Government, but many Radicals and others. Paul Painlevé made a strong appeal, for if the minority was large then the Government would not have the force to impose its program on the country and would resign.

"Inflation" Denounced

This financial bill has completely thrown the parties into confusion. The Left bloc, which was already shattered, now does not exist. Its groups are opposed to the Government. The Right bloc, which was already shattered, now does not exist. Its groups are opposed to the Government. The Right bloc, which was already shattered, now does not exist. Its groups are opposed to the Government.

It regarded seriously in such expert financial quarters as the Figaro. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a whole-hearted acceptance of the Caillaux scheme and the majority is only due to the fact that it is almost impossible to provide an alternative at the last minute, when heavy liabilities are falling due.

Besides objections of an obvious character, there is the augmentation of paper circulation for the purpose of repaying maturing bonds, thus carrying the total to 51,000,000,000 francs, there is also grave doubt about the wisdom of taking a step toward a solid basis in the issue of paper currency.

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Endeavors to Balance Budget

On the other hand, if the franc slips, the Government is saddling itself with an obligation which places a small section of the community in a privileged position. It is significant that the Government is saddling itself with an obligation which places a small section of the community in a privileged position.

In his speech, M. Caillaux denounced and dispelled the policy of illusion. He quoted figures showing the critical situation and claiming he was doing everything to balance the budget and render unnecessary further loans. He pointed to the present measures. By consolidating part of the floating debt the demands on the Treasury were reduced, but nevertheless it was necessary to find funds without delay.

New Propeller
for Airplanes

DETROIT, Mich., June 27 (Special).—Revolutionary departure from the design hitherto embodied in aircraft propellers is promised by experimenters being conducted in the plant of the Ford Motor Company.

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Henry Ford Interested in
New Rotary Type

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Expansion of the Ford Motor Company's air freight fleet, which now consists of two monoplanes making daily trips between Dearborn, Mich., and Chicago, will be accomplished much sooner than was at first believed, probably within a month.

Officials of the company reveal that they have transferred to the plant of the Stout Metal Airplane Company all the men the plant will accommodate, so as to rush to completion new monoplanes for the freight transportation work.

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Diplomatic Aid
Voted by Masons

By the Associated Press

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., June 27.—THE National League of Masonic Clubs, in annual convention, voted unanimously to support a plan to endow at George Washington University, Washington, D. C., a chair for training students who desire to enter the diplomatic and consular service of the United States.

Devitt C. Croissant, professor at the University, said the endowment of this chair "would make it possible to reflect the highest ideals of Americanism and Masonry through the members of the diplomatic corps."

Tour Enjoyed
By President

Takes Unheralded Trip
Through Greater Boston

President and Mrs. Coolidge motored up this morning from White Court, skirted Cambridge Common without pausing either at Christ Church or at the Washington Elm, site, and, as the clock in the Memorial Hall tower was striking 10, swung swiftly into Brattle Street and made toward Watertown. Both Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge turned to look at Craigie House, Longfellow's home in Brattle Street, as they passed, but no stop was made until the party reached the old Arlington Street Burying Ground on the fringe of Watertown.

It was evident that the President and Mrs. Coolidge were anxious to read some of the inscriptions on the old stones at their leisure. Mrs. Coolidge, who was wearing a hat of white and red, and a dress of white and red, and her secret service guard, James Haley, pausing often to look closely at words almost obscured by time or by lichens growing on the stones.

The President showed considerable interest in many stones and paused to tell correspondents something of the significance of the place to his own heritage. John and Mary Coolidge, or "Coolidge" as it was spelled in older days, and Simon were ancestors who had had three descendants in the White House, John Quincy Adams, Abigail Adams and himself, he said.

"Just Like Folks"

Word quickly spread through the neighborhood that "something was going on down at the corners," and men, women and children came flying from all directions. Although only the mildest police arrangements prevailed no one, apparently, but those immediately concerned with the trip attempted to move beyond the low granite wall, but were content to perch there and eagerly watch the President and his wife as they dropped miraculously into their midst.

The whole trip was marked by an interesting evidence that it gave a great many people an opportunity of seeing the President and his wife at close range and under circumstances which could not make an impression of overimpressiveness. For years small children who roosted in overalls and gingham aprons on the low wall will remember the President and his wife as they dropped miraculously into their midst.

Francis Robinson, chauffeur to the President, said he had not been told where the stops would be made, but "Robbie," as the presidential party calls him, said he was glad to get back into the neighborhood of the White House.

The next stop was made at the Belmont Spring Country Club, in Belmont. The trailing members of the party had decided they were needed for Sunday, when Edmund Rice, a relative of the President, was to be married.

"There is a feeling that industry and finance, and everything that goes with them, shape legislation and mold policies on too narrow a basis. When the Government is asked for direct aid to railroads and business interests, nothing is said about socialism or communism, but when the same fundamental is applied to the agricultural interests, the cry is at once raised that the Government ought not to go into such matters. So in tariff legislation, in agriculture, and transportation, the interests of agriculture have been too much overlooked."

"The farmer is, in fact, not asking so much in special legislation, as he is for equality of treatment. These conditions are likely to become aggravated and might take almost any form politically."

"What is most in the farmer's thought, politically?" Mr. Borah was asked.

"The farmers are beginning to show a deep interest in a more thoroughly balanced tariff," he replied. "That is to say, they feel that the disparity in price between what they have to sell and what they must buy is brought about by a large measure, through the tariff. The farmer is interested in freight rates and other matters, but what is chiefly worrying him nowadays is the injustice, as he sees it, of giving extra high protection to manufactured goods, whereas he must sell to a very large measure in the open market. It was the demand for a square deal on the tariff that was the basis of the McNary-Haugen proposition."

"The farmer requested this bill as simply the other side of the shield of a protective tariff. The farmer saw in that measure some compensation to him for the benefits he feels the manufacturer is getting out of the tariff. It doesn't satisfy him that a protective tariff is 'statesmanship' and that the McNary-Haugen bill is 'cheap politics.'"

"The party and the statesmen who

NATION TURNING
TO LIBERALISM,
IS BORAH VIEW

Idaho Senator Asserts One
of Great Parties Must
Lead New Movement

INTERPRETS ATTITUDE
OF FARM INTERESTS

Unfairness of Tariff to Agri-
culture Alleged—Loans to
Debtor Nations Discussed

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Militant liberalism, not the extreme radicalism which Robert M. La Follette personified, is the form the progressive movement of the future will take in American politics, in the judgment of William E. Borah, U. S. Senator from Idaho. He confidently expects that liberalism will develop within one of the existing parties and become its paramount feature. He hopes the development may be within the Republican Party, but he is certain that liberalism is on the march, and must sooner or later be the watchword of one or the other of the two great parties.

Suggestions that Mr. Borah is the logical successor of Mr. La Follette are not encouraged by the Idaho independent. He does not seem to be making any bid for the leadership of any political party.

His Work in Senate

The work in the Senate, to which he devoted his entire time, and the absolute freedom which he enjoys in advocating or opposing policies, or programs—this is his work. He apparently will not take the time to look after the machinery of a political party. He is engrossed in public questions and finds his enjoyment in helping to mold and direct opinion on important issues.

"I do not expect to see any movement," said Mr. Borah, "in the interview, 'along the lines of what is ordinarily styled 'radicalism.' But I do expect to see a distinctly liberal movement in politics. The people want a clean, economical government. They also want a government which will take hold of the problems with which we have to deal, a liberal government."

Questions Must Be Solved

"When we think of the questions before us, such as transportation, tax reduction, the coal problem, the problem of the farmer, the adjustment of our international debts and others that might be mentioned, we see at once why it is that we must be 'up and doing.' The people do not think that these questions will solve themselves. If they do solve themselves, it will be by a very limited number getting advantage. They want them solved in the interest of the whole country and not in the interest of a few. The debate on these questions in proper spirit is what I call liberalism."

"The west and the northwest, where the progressive movement began, are the ones who have the strength, went, with the exception of Wisconsin, solidly Republican in 1924. But these regions have not given the Republican Party a blank check. Indeed, they have a claim on the Republican Party that must not be ignored. We have our distinct problems after the election as well as before. There is ample evidence of a growing conviction in the western country that the farmer's standpoint and administration and not enough consideration from the farmer's standpoint."

Need of Broad Legislation

"There is a feeling that industry and finance, and everything that goes with them, shape legislation and mold policies on too narrow a basis. When the Government is asked for direct aid to railroads and business interests, nothing is said about socialism or communism, but when the same fundamental is applied to the agricultural interests, the cry is at once raised that the Government ought not to go into such matters. So in tariff legislation, in agriculture, and transportation, the interests of agriculture have been too much overlooked."

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SUMMER CAMP FOR CHILDREN OPENED BY SALVATION ARMY

Sharon 70-Acre Recreation Center Dedicated by Evangelical Booth, National Commander—Groups of 400 to Be Entertained for 10-Day Periods

"Wonderland," new 70-acre recreation camp of the Salvation Army on Lake Massapoag, Sharon, where hundreds of children from cities of eastern Massachusetts will find plenty of green grass to romp on and fresh water to swim in this summer, was dedicated this afternoon by Evangelical Booth, commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, who came from New York with a staff of officials.

Among the invited guests were Governor Fuller, William M. Butler (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, Mayor Curley of Boston, Mayor Quinn of Cambridge, and representatives of cities and towns within a 60-mile radius of the camp. The ceremonies opened at 3 o'clock. The program included unfurling of the national colors and the flag of the Salvation Army, remarks by the national commander, guests, Col. William A. McIntyre, commander in New England, and selections by five bands.

Following the formal program, there was an inspection of the camp.

The dining hall will seat 600 comfortably. "Wonderland," when completed, will care for 600 children every 10 days, but during this first summer, only 400 will be taken at a time. The buildings number almost 40 and are varied in character. In the dormitories 35 children can be housed under each roof.

In the mother's cottages four mothers, with two children each, can be cared for away from the crowd. Then there are story-hour pavilions, a rest house, a recreation pavilion, and the big dining hall, together with the administration building. An information booth, at the entrance of the grounds, will serve the many visitors during the summer.

There will be both land and water sports, with competent instructors in each. Two teachers have been furnished by the Massachusetts Humane Society. In the story telling pavilions a story hour will follow the noon-day meal. The stories read and told will be genuinely American in their character, and the heroes in most cases will be the men and women who laid the corner stone of the Nation.

There will be nature walks and talks, bird study and flower study. A half a dozen ponds give promise of rides to little children. In the aviary many foreign birds of brilliant hues will live throughout the summer, and among the trees songsters of every kind already have built nests in the 200 bird houses.

MRS. ROGERS SPEAKS AT RALLY IN LOWELL

LOWELL, Mass., June 27.—Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Republican candidate for the National House of Representatives from the fifth Massachusetts district, addressed about 1000 men, women and children last night in Liberty Hall, in Lowell, her home city. Mrs. Rogers is opposed by Eugene N. Foss, former Governor of Massachusetts, the Democratic candidate. The claim that Mr. Foss is not a resident of the district has been freely made.

John H. Bartlett of Portsmouth, First Assistant Postmaster-General and a former governor of New Hampshire, was the chief speaker at the meeting aside from Mrs. Rogers.

ACTIVITIES OF THE BLIND

BRANTFORD, Ont., June 25 (Special Correspondence).—Vivid descriptions of their methods of livelihood as told by blind people featured the annual convention of the Alumni Association of the Ontario School for the Blind, just concluded here. The speakers, members of the Alumni Association, emphasized the need for activity among blind people and told of wonderful progress made in recent years in the matter of employment. Farming, concert singing, training of music classes and piano tuning were among the vocations which were regarded as the best for blind folk.



Left: Col. William A. McIntyre, Commander of the Salvation Army in New England. Right: Evangeline Booth, Commander for the United States.

Teaching Americanism During Story-Telling Hour



Children at Salvation Army Camp, "Wonderland," at Sharon, Mass., Listening to Stories of the Building of a Nation.

she said. The home demonstration agents, in their group meetings here and there about the State, not only in New England but all over the country, have brought the rudiments of sewing to farm women, then the finishing touches, and finally varieties of style.

So numerous have become the demands for instruction in the home arts that the policy called "leader training" has been adopted by the extension service in this State. The state leader of clothing instruction and the county home demonstration agents have trained classes of local leaders, so-called who, having absorbed an afternoon's instruction from the agents, return to their own towns to teach a group of neighbors. The gospel of better design in women's clothes and more economy in purchasing them as well, has thus spread into the most remote towns of the State.

FORESTRY SOCIETY SEEKING MEMBERS

NORTHFIELD, Vt., June 27 (Special).—The first activity on the program of the new Vermont Forestry Association, recently organized here, is a drive for 1000 members. Reginald T. Titus will direct the drive and serve the members in the capacity of consulting forester.

Forestry interests in Vermont point out that there are 4,000,000 acres of land in Vermont which are better suited to growing trees than any other crop. There are at the present time approximately 1,000,000 acres of land that are idle and considered absolutely waste. Most of this land will grow trees if given any chance at all, and it is pointed out, will in 40, 60 or 80 years produce a surprising revenue and at the same time improve the appearance of the country and protect the watersheds.

CHANNEL DEEPENING BIDS. Bids for the deepening of Broad Sound Channel in Boston Harbor from 35 to 40 feet at mean low water would be advertised for next week, Brig-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, assistant chief of United States Army engineers, announced at a dinner in his honor at the Harvard Club of Boston last night. The bids will be opened in July and work on the improvement of Boston Harbor for

which \$450,000 has already been appropriated by the United States Congress will probably start in August.

QUINCY CITIZENS ASK ZONING LAW

Mass Meeting Protests Against Invasion by Business Property

Vigorous protests to the Quincy City Council for its failure to give home owners in Wollaston, Norfolk Downs, Atlantic and Montclair zoning protection against the invasion of commercial establishments, expressed at a mass meeting of more than 600 residents last night, will be continued at a public hearing at the City Hall next Tuesday evening in an effort to revoke a license granted to Simon Swig to operate a dance hall in the structure he has just erected on the Wollaston Beach Boulevard.

It was pointed out that during the time the City Council was refusing to enact zoning legislation to protect these residential districts, the license had been granted Mr. Swig by Emory Crane, city clerk, without other members of the license committee being aware of the action. It was also stated that Mr. Crane had said that he saw no need of a public hearing. The aroused feeling in the communities virtually forced the hearing, the residents declared.

The meeting last night in the Francis W. Parker School assembly hall, called by the combined improvement associations of the several sections, manifested the determination of these residents to obtain laws protecting their communities from invasion by objectionable commercial establishments.

Members of the Quincy City Council were openly charged with failure to represent their constituents when they failed recently to pass the proposed zoning laws, which had been in effect 30 years as a protection to home property. There was also talk

of possible secession from Quincy on the part of these communities if the protection to which they believe they are justly entitled is not given.

William K. Embleton of Wollaston, who opened the session, said that some of the councilmen who had voted against the proposed zoning ordinance, had previously pledged their support to it. Henry Fallona, president of the Atlantic Improvement Association, said that the councilmen had ignored the desires of the citizens.

JUNIOR MUSICAL FESTIVAL ANNOUNCED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 27 (Special).—Bands, orchestras, and drum corps composed of boys and girls will have an opportunity to participate in the distribution of approximately \$1000 in prize money at the Eastern States Exposition from Sept. 20 to 26, and in addition the individual members will have an opportunity to compete for individual medals and prizes in the fourth annual Junior Musical Festival and contest announced by the exposition management.

The competition has been increased this year by adding a special division for junior orchestras, and entries for all four of the major classes for organizations and the five classes for individual contests are now open. First prize for bands, orchestras and drum corps in each division has been fixed at \$100. The second place will carry an award of \$50 and third prize is \$30. Individual winners will receive gold medals.

SEAPLANES AID FISHING

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 20 (Special Correspondence).—Announcement is made by Squadron Leader J. H. Tudhope that four seaplanes will be sent from the air force station at Jericho Beach to protect the Canadian fishing industry. Two additional seaplanes will be placed on patrol later in the season.

GOV. BREWSTER TO MEET PARTY

Main Executive on Way to New York Where Governors Are Assembling

PORTLAND, Me., June 27 (AP).—Gov. Ralph O. Brewster is on his way to New York where he will greet the Nation's chief executives who are to take the steamer Calvin Austin for Portland Sunday forenoon to attend the governors' conference at Poland Spring.

Arriving at the State Pier here early Monday morning, the party, which will include at least 14 governors, a score of ladies, 10 members of Governor Brewster's staff and two score of newspaper men and photographers, will have breakfast at a hotel, then proceed in automobiles, after a tour of this city, to the Poland Spring House where the conference will open in the afternoon.

It is expected that the New England governors will gather at Poland Spring Sunday, and come here Monday morning. Other governors and their ladies will come by motor, and it is expected one or two of the chief executives will fly from New York in planes furnished by the Navy Department. In all at least 30 of the 48 governors are to attend the conference.

Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire will be accompanied by Gov. Nellie T. Ross of Wyoming, who is to respond to the address of welcome by Governor Brewster Monday afternoon. Mrs. Ross planned to visit Governor and Mrs. Winant before coming to Maine. As the Calvin Austin appears off Ram Island, two service mines will be exploded in the channel in honor of the governors, by officers of the coast defense corps here.

World News in Brief

Washington (AP).—The American people are increasing their use of dairy products. New records for both production and consumption were made last year. Department of Agriculture analysis just published shows the per capita consumption of creamery butter in 1924 was 17.4 pounds, as compared with 17 pounds the year before. The cheese consumption was 4.2 pounds, as compared with 3.3, and condensed and evaporated milk, 14 pounds, an increase from 13.4. Milk cows were estimated at 25,319,000, an increase from 24,756,000 in 1923.

Chicago (AP).—Resolutions endorsing the United States Senate to bring the matter to a record vote as soon as possible, were passed at the closing session of the twentieth quadrennial camp of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Detroit (AP).—The Ford Motor Company's airplane fleet will be extended to Cleveland July 1. It is announced. Coincidentally announcement was made that a third Ford model plane had been completed and would be placed on the Detroit-Cleveland route.

Baltimore (AP).—At the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Loyal Order of Moose, J. Albert Cassidy of Baltimore, supreme dictator, and other newly-elected officers were installed. Philadelphia and Birmingham, Ala., tendered invitations for the 1927 convention. Choice between the two was referred to the supreme council.

Mexico City (AP).—President Calles has approved the convention drawn up at the recent El Paso Conference. A special plenipotentiary will be designated to sign the document on behalf of Mexico, after which it will be sent to the Senate for ratification.

Portland, Ore. (AP).—Elkdom will own Portland from July 12 to 18, when the sixty-first grand lodge reunion of Penevolent and Protective Order of Elks will be held in this city. The outstanding spectacular event will be the grand lodge parade, July 16, in which 75,000 members of the order are expected to participate.

Mexico City (AP).—The National Banking Commission has sent a circular to all the foreign banks in Mexico giving them 30 days in which to bring their reserves to the amount required by law. The measure is said to have been prompted by the commission's belief that the banks are keeping large deposits abroad.

Manila (AP).—The Chinese control 55 per cent of the retail stores in Manila, the Filipinos 38 per cent, and the Japanese 6 per cent, figures compiled by the Bureau of Commerce and Industry show. There are in Manila 1955 retail stores, known as "Sari-Sari Stores," where articles necessary in the household are sold.

Estes Park, Colo.—Ray T. Osburn, New York City, was elected grand consul of the national Sigma Chi fraternity at the convention here.

MOTHS

SENTRY ANTI-MOTH container hangs in closet. Pure, Woodens, all clothing protected. No cold storage. No airing. No obnoxious odor. Satisfaction or money back. Price \$2.00 by mail. SENTRY SALES CO., 44 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

Bibles for C. E., Churches, Schools. Send for Catalog or call at the Massachusetts Bible Society 41 Bromfield St., Boston

Philadelphia (AP).—Formation of a new organization to be known as the National Hardware Council was announced following a conference of representatives of the American Hardware Manufacturers Association, National Hardware Association, Southern Hardware Association and the National Retail Hardware Association.

Alhona, Pa. — Members of the Pennsylvania Alpine Club from chapters throughout central Pennsylvania camped in Shoemaker Park at McElhattan for the annual meeting of the club, which had as a feature the dedication of an Alpine hut at the summit of Mt. Darlington.

Mexico City (AP).—After months of negotiations with the various railwaymen's brotherhoods over wage scales and working conditions, the Department of Communications has fixed the annual budget of the national lines at 78,000,000 pesos and formulated plans to slash salaries, cut salaries and reduce personnel. The 1924 budget was approximately 105,000,000 pesos. A reduction in freight rates is scheduled as soon as the lines begin to show a profit.

New York (AP).—New York now has a modified form of unemployment dole in the highly seasonal cloak and suit industry. Hundreds of workers, idle a requisite nine weeks this season, recently began receiving weekly benefits of \$10. The payments came from an unemployment insurance fund of more than \$1,200,000, jointly borne by employers and employees.

Hamburg (AP).—The Deutschland, a former transatlantic pride of the Hamburg-American line, has been sold to a Berlin firm to be scrapped. The vessel served as an excursion boat under the name Victoria Louise, and after the World War was again put into service between Hamburg and New York as the Hansa.

Genuine English Broadcloth Shirts
Collar attached or neckband.
White, tan, grey or blue.
\$1.95
3 for \$5.50

UNDERWEAR
Cooper's (Allen A.)
Nainsook Union Suit
Sleeveless and Knee-length.
95c

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Knit Union Suits... \$1.05
Ankle or Knee Length
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Ideal for "Roughing It"... \$2.75
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(Lightweight)

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(Light and Medium Weight)
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SPECIAL VALUE
SLIPON SWEATERS
Fancy Check or Plain
\$4.65

Mail Orders Filled.
P. P. charges extra.
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Established 1911

SALE of MID-SUMMER HATS

ONE thousand hats of every description suited to Mid-Summer wear will be placed on sale Monday in the spacious salon of Cleophee Robillard. Hats for the Stylish Matron as well as hats for the Fashionable Miss; for both Dress and Sport wear. All hats are reduced, having been priced up to \$25.

\$5

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Measured by Price

Mlle Cleophee Robillard
Established Ten Years

541 Boylston Street, Boston

At Copley Square

WILLYS-OVERLAND FINE MOTOR CARS

A Car Women Like!

This Newest Overland Closed Car Value is Without Precedent . . . A Full Size, 5-Passenger Sedan with 27 Horsepower Performance, at a Price Every Family Can Afford

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World's Lowest Priced Cars
with Sliding Gear Transmission

A year ago—even six months ago—this latest Overland achievement would have seemed impossible, incredible.

A solidly-built, very roomy Sedan with exceptionally wide doors—beautiful cloth upholstery—nickel-finish interior fittings—one-piece ventilating windshield—

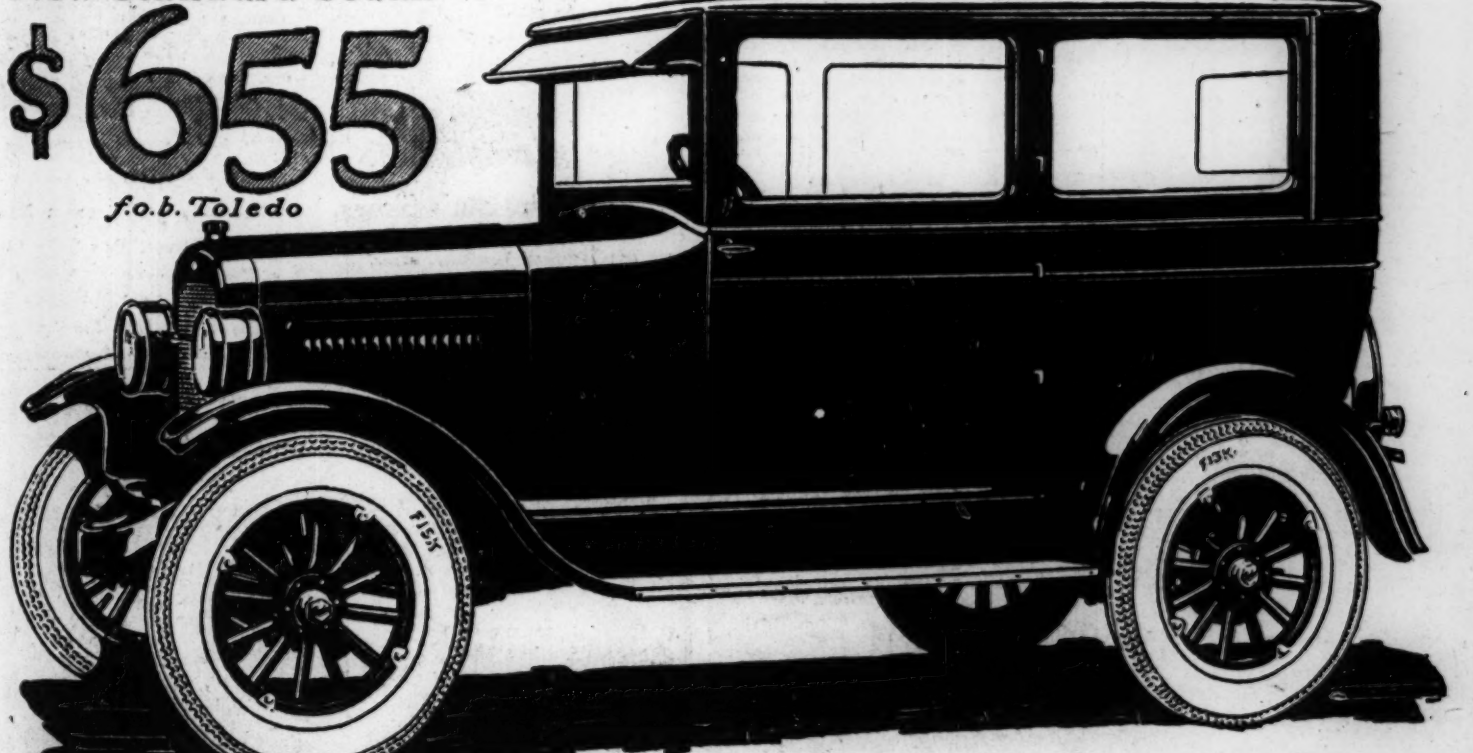
With a modern unit power-plant—27 horsepower—disc-type clutch—foot accelerator—sliding gear transmission—big 10-inch brakes—balanced crankshaft—cellular radiator.

52 Weeks to Pay

All Steel Touring, \$495; All Steel Coupe, \$635; All Steel Sedan, \$715; f.o.b. Toledo.

New Standard Sedan

\$655
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SUNSET STORIES

The Maltese Family

ONE day, a dear mother cat and her two tiny baby kittens found themselves without a family to look after them or to love them. They had lived with the Blunts all ways, but the Blunts had moved away and forgotten to provide a home for them.

Mother Maltese, for that was her name, was at first a little perplexed for she and her babies must have food, a warm place to live in and friends to love them. However, she soon remembered the Jones family next door. Mother Maltese had often gone over there, and they had given her a saucer of milk or some meat. Now these people had never seen her kittens, but she knew that if they saw them they would love her two soft, furry, bright-eyed babies.

"I know," she said to them, "we'll just move right over there." The house next door had a nice warm basement. She knew, for she had been there. So she picked up little Malta very gently by the nap of the neck and carried her over into the basement of the Jones home and put her on a pile of clean sacks in the corner. Then she went back and gently picked up little Billy by the nap of the neck, and put him beside Malta. Then she curled quietly in beside them.

That morning when Jack Jones came down to get the morning's wood, he saw the bundle of fur on the pile of sacks in the corner. He walked very cautiously toward it, and there lay Mother Maltese, baby Malta and Billy, all purring softly and contentedly. He tip-toed upstairs and joyfully told the others about the new family in the basement. It wasn't long before the Maltese family

was supplied with food and plenty of love.

The Maltese family stayed for many days and gave great joy to the Jones family. Then Billy and Malta began to grow until they were large enough to leave their mother. Jack knew that it would not be possible to keep all three, so he began to talk to the family about what to do with them. They decided to keep Billy, for Jack liked him best. He was a beautiful black-and-white little fellow, with very bright eyes.

Of course, Malta was pretty too, and so was her mother, but Billy was Jack's pet. Then Jack's sister suggested a wonderful plan for the care of Mother Maltese and baby Malta.

"We'll put an advertisement in the local newspaper," she said.

WANTED—A home for mother cat and little kitten.

"You see," said Jack's sister, "in this way we shall find a good home for them, and anyone that really wants them will be glad to pay for the advertisement."

The advertisement appeared in the morning paper, and that afternoon a little girl a few blocks away came and decided to take little Malta. She told them how good she would be to her and how much she would love her.

Then in the evening a man came, and he was so delighted with Mother Maltese that he decided to take her and pay for the advertisement. He was glad to have her, and said that he and his wife lived in a beautiful home, and had a bed already prepared for her.

Billy grew up in Jack's home, and is a very beautiful and much-loved cat.

Progress in the Churches

The American delegates to the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work, meeting at Stockholm next August, hope to bring back from this world gathering of religious forces a well-defined plan for a united movement to put religious education into American public schools. It is announced. One of the most important reports at Stockholm will be presented by the commission on "the church and Christian education," which was appointed more than a year ago, to make a survey of this subject.

This report has been received at the headquarters of the American section of the conference at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and advance copies are now being distributed, so that the Stockholm delegates may have the benefit of the general comment this document receives prior to the conference. The report makes it very clear that the framers believe the lack of systematic religious instruction is one of the gravest defects of our public school system.

In the opinion of the commission, the omission of the teaching of religion from a school system that more and more takes on itself the function of an outer, experiential training, under the auspices of the home and family, constitutes a grave danger.

In many parts of the United States, the commissioners note, various experiments at a better correlation of religious education with public education are being made. They cite instances of many communities in which credit is given by the public schools for Bible study or religious education conducted by other agencies.

The plan which has met with the most general favor, according to the survey, is one whereby the public schools grant an hour or two of time from their weekly schedule during which children may be taught in week-day schools of religion maintained by the churches.

The new United Church of Canada begins its career with 667 missionaries at work on foreign fields. Of these, 323 have been under Presbyterian direction; 310 under Methodist and 24 Congregational. All three

churches have had missions in India and both Methodists and Presbyterians in China.

Only the Congregationalists have been in Africa, and the Methodists in Japan, while the Presbyterians have been at work alone in Formosa, Korea, Trinidad and British Guiana. Approximately 1300 native workers have been enrolled in the same missions.

The thirty-third annual British Christian Endeavor convention, held at Whittenside, and attended by 800 delegates, showed that the movement is making rapid progress. Last year 400 new societies were registered, with 10,583 members. The total membership is now 250,000, in 4500 societies. It was decided that junior and intermediate Endeavor should have a large place in the world convention to be held in London in July, 1926.

Union churches of Massachusetts recently held their fourteenth annual conference at the People's Church, Greendale, Worcester, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches. The oldest of the 26 churches is the Memorial Church at Springfield, started in 1865. The next oldest, Union Church at Concord, 1891. Three churches have started in the year 1925.

The international note has been very pronounced in the Unitarian centenary celebrations of the American Unitarian Association and the British and Foreign Unitarian Association. To enable representatives of each organization to be present at the meetings of the other, the centenary celebrations took place in Boston in May and in London in June.

The centenary has also been celebrated by the Hungarian Unitarian churches in Transylvania and Budapest. A united service was held in the chief church at Kolosvar.

The Student Christian Movement recently held an art exhibition in London, the proceeds of the sale of exhibits being devoted to the cause of international friendship among London students.

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A Monday
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Dominating
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Seven Hundred and Fifty Women's & Misses' Frocks

of crepe de Chine and georgette crepe,
at the distinctly low price of

\$19.75

The significance of this sale cannot be overstressed for it offers unprecedented values—each frock fully meets the Altman standard of quality and style despite the very low price.

Frocks for sports wear, for street wear, for afternoon wear, for country club wear—for every occasion other than the strictly formal one.

Materials—Plain and figured crepe de Chine and figured georgette crepe.

Colors—The plain ones include green, maize, violet, rose pink, old blue, apricot, as well as white. Combinations include black and white, white and green, white and black, rose and white, tan and white, tan and brown, navy and tan, and red and white, in a tremendous variety of individual patterns.

Styles—A brilliant array of one- and two-piece frocks featuring every new detail launched this season. Long or short sleeves and sleeveless models.

Women's Sizes
36 to 44

Misses' Sizes
14 to 20

Third Floor

Third Floor

Other Special Items that will Meet Summer Needs

Betalph Medium-weight Hosiery with lisle tops and soles

Smart in appearance, dependable in wear, pair \$1.65
First Floor

Summer Riding Togs

that are as correct as they are comfortable
Light-weight Riding Habits . . . \$16.75, 27.50
Flannel Coats, \$14.50 Linen Breeches, 8.50
Third Floor

Balbriggan Sports Frocks in two-piece models

make ideal costumes for vacation wear. Misses' sizes 16 to 20; Women's sizes 36 to 40 . . . \$16.50
Second Floor

Smart and Serviceable Suitcases for the Summer Traveler

Women's Suitcases of black cobra grain cowhide, fitted with 10 toilet articles of shell or amber celluloid; sizes 22 and 24 inches . . . \$18.00
First Floor

Balta Opera Pumps

perfectly complement the Summer Costume
Regent cut, with spike heel, in patent leather, black satin, blonde satin, black calf and tan calf
per pair . . . \$9.75
Second Floor

Summer Millinery

for dress, sports and travel wear
Large Horsehair Hats, flower trimmed . . . \$12.75
The "Vari-size" Velvet Hat, collapsible and adjustable . . . \$10.50
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Dower Chests

of enduring beauty and infinite practicality
Handsomely made of solid mahogany, cedar-lined, 48 inches long, 20 inches wide and 27 inches high, with a sliding tray for greater convenience. Of dust-proof construction. Very special at \$47.50
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RADIO

PACIFIC SHOW IS ANNOUNCED

Booths at San Francisco Exhibition to Be Made in Mission Style

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., June 22 (Special Correspondence).—More than 85 per cent of the floor space for the Pacific Radio Exposition has already been reserved by eastern manufacturers, according to an announcement of the plans made public here today. Conducted by the Pacific Radio Trade Association, the second annual exposition will be held in the Civic Auditorium, Aug. 22 to 25 inclusive.

It is expected by the committee that radio experts from all parts of the world will attend the exposition. Exhibit booths of the old mission type of construction will predominate throughout the auditorium, giving the exhibitors an opportunity to display their new lines and models to the retail, wholesale and foreign trade in pleasant surroundings.

The United States Department of Commerce has given assurance that the Government will be represented on an extensive scale. Government regulations and interference problems will be explained by those in charge of the Department of Commerce office and the district supervisor's office. The Bureau of Standards will have a special exhibit under the direction of the Stanford University branch of the bureau.

Radiocasting stations KGO, KFRC, KIX and KPO have stated their intention of furnishing programs and radiocasting all events from the auditorium for two days. In addition to the radiocasting from a special studio, all the radio entertainers who have appeared on programs during the past year will hold a reception and meet the public "face to face."

German Programs for America Within Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, June 27.—AMERICAN radio fans possessing even ordinary receiving sets will be able to "listen in" on German radiocasting programs within a year, according to Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, president of the Radio Corporation of America, who returned today from Europe on the Paris. He announced completion of arrangements with German stations to radiocast their programs through the corporation's plan.

General Harbord expressed it as his opinion that there will be no radical changes in radio sets this fall. The United States had made more progress in radio research than any country save Germany, he said.

BARBADOS TO REVISE RADIO REGULATIONS

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Colonial Secretary of Barbados has just announced that the Colonial Government has decided to amend the law governing the use of wireless and that a bill providing the necessary legislation will shortly be introduced into the House of Assembly, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from American Consul Watson at Bridgetown.

It is the intention of the Government, says the report, to provide a system of licenses for those who desire to use radio receiving sets. The control of all wireless apparatus and the issuance of licenses is to rest with the Pacific Cable Board, which is under the British Post Office. Rules and regulations governing the use of wireless by commercial firms and amateurs have been drafted by the Pacific Cable Board and will be published as soon as they have been approved by the post office. It is rumored that these regulations will be similar to those in force in England.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE RADIOCAST

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 27.—A Christian Science lecture, to be delivered by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S., of New York, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the joint auspices of First and Second Churches of Christ, Scientist, New York, June 29, will be radiocast by station WMCA, New York, 341 meters wavelength.

The lecture begins at 7 p. m. eastern standard time, and will be transmitted direct from the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West and Ninety-Sixth Street, New York.

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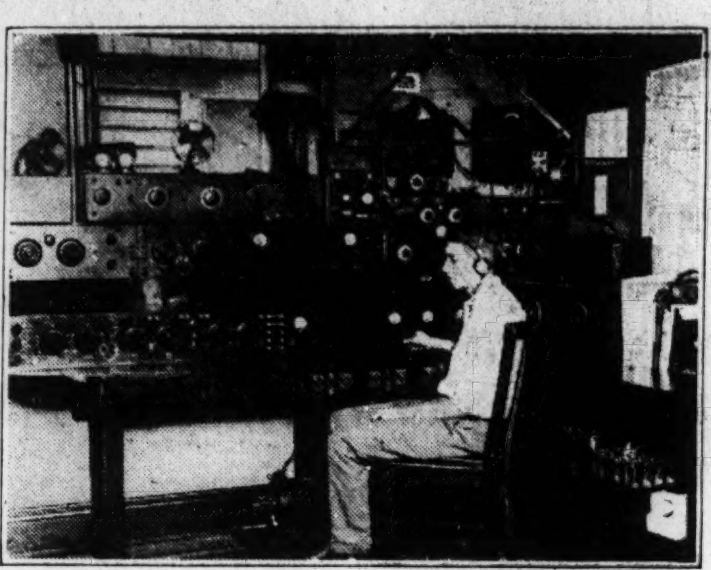
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BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Radio-and Then Some More Radio



EVEN the most enthusiastic radio fan could hardly hope for a radio room such as the one shown in the accompanying picture. It is the radio room of Peter Testan Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y. Several super-heterodynes may be seen, as well as neutrodyne, loudspeakers, storage batteries, and a power amplifier. There is a switching arrangement which makes it possible to use any one of these sets at a moment's notice. To do this, one can imagine the number of tubes that are tied up, since the full number for each set must be in their sockets if a quick change is to be made. This means some forty or fifty tubes are in use, or as many as the stock of a small radio shop.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, JUNE 29
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WEEL, Boston, Mass. (425 Meters)
5:30 to 10:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club; musical program; music from New York; quartet; Ed Andrews and his orchestra.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (322.5 Meters)
6 to 10 p. m.—Dinner music; Aleppo Drum Corps; concert program.

WHAZ, Troy, N. Y. (380 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Mary Ryan, soprano; May Beal, violinist; Harry Joskin, tenor; and Ellen Raymond, violinist. 9:30—Dixie Orchestra of Catskill, N. Y.

WEAF, New York City (482 Meters)
5 p. m.—Dinner music; Marguerite Potter, Operatic "Aida"; musical program; introductory remarks by Mr. Joseph J. Kunkin; program will consist of music from the stage of the theater as well as a special program of featured vocal and instrumental artists.

WMAA, New York City (341 Meters)
7 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the joint auspices of First and Second Churches of Christ, Scientist, New York.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (299.5 Meters)
6 to 10 p. m.—Traymore dinner concert; final baseball series; student program, including Jack Nelson, director of WJJD; Amicioli concert; Harry Lowenthal, director; Stoenhouse dance orchestra; Nick Nichols, director; Traymore orchestra; Joseph Lucas, director.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (480 Meters)
8:45 p. m.—Concert by the Symphony Players, under the direction of Victor Sandak, and Lois Van Sant, coloratura soprano.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)
7:30 to 11 p. m.—Concert program and light of the Nightingale Symphony.

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (310 Meters)
6 p. m. to 1 a. m.—Rush Yates and his orchestra of Hamilton, Ont.; recital by Mrs. William J. Schaefer; piano recital by the Gossel Melodists; Vincent Lopez Orchestra.

WJLB, Cleveland, O. (384.5 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner dance music by the Golden Pheasant Orchestra; 8—Instrumental light of the Nightingale Symphony; Walter Logan, director; 9—Piano and vocal recital; 10—Symphony program; 11—Dance program by the Euclid Beach Dance Orchestra.

WJZ, Detroit, Mich. (352 Meters)
8 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Orchestra and soloists.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
6:45 to 9 p. m.—Special program.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (346.5 Meters)
6:30 to 11 p. m.—Stewart Watson, Reading, Miss Cecile Burton, Weekly "request story night," The Tell-Me-A-Story Lady, Plantation Players. 8—Program given by the Ivanhoe Band, directed by Walter A. French, and the Ivanhoe Club, directed by Edward H. Gill Jr. 11:45—"The Merry Old Chieftain," and the Plantation Players. Charles Dornberger's Kansas City Athletic Club Orchestra; organ selections by Ted Steyn, of the Plantation Theater organ.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
6:30 to 11 p. m.—Franklin and popular music recital. 8:30—Program by the Dallas Advertising League. Anthony Johnson president and master of ceremonies.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME
KOA, Denver, Colo. (322 Meters)
8 p. m.—Studio program: Part one.

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WIN SCHOLARSHIPS

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LARGER INCOME TAX IS REPORTED

New Hampshire Receipts Said to Be Greatly in Excess of Last Year

CONCORD, N. H., June 27 (Special).—Receipts from the State of New Hampshire income tax will be greatly in excess of last year, according to estimates of the State tax commission. The increase is due to two factors: first, payment of the tax on a full year's income instead of on a partial year's income as was the case during the first year of the law's operation; and second, the fact that reports of income received appear to be much more complete this year than during the first year the law was in effect.

Estimates of the amount to be paid to the towns and cities are subject to deduction of costs of collection and are of course made on the assumption that the law will stand the test of constitutionality to which it is being subjected in the suit now before the Supreme Court and which was argued at this time of court, a decision upon which is expected soon.

The increase in town and city appropriations automatically increases the rate of taxation, it was pointed out by tax commissioners, unless the increase in taxable valuations offsets the increase in expenditures.

This increase in local rates will tend to increase the average rate for the State, by which the tax on interest and dividends is determined. If the average rate increases, the amounts to be paid by individuals and returned by the State minus costs of collection to the towns and cities will be increased in proportion.

Prior to the passage of the present law taxing interest and dividends the principal of the bonds and the money were taxed as such. This system was supplanted by the tax on interest and dividends which is now in effect and constitutional of which is now being contested before the Supreme Court.

In case the law is held invalid the State, of course, will be unable to collect this year's tax and the towns and cities will lose that much revenue. In addition, it is considered in some councils that there would be a moral obligation on the part of the State to return the money collected for the first period.

TWO LINER SAILINGS SET FOR SAME HOUR

Ships to Leave Commonwealth Pier Booked to Capacity

Two large ocean liners will sail for Europe from the same pier at the same hour tomorrow afternoon, when the White Star Liner Cedric and the Atlantic Transport Liner Minnekahda leave Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, booked to capacity. The Cedric is making a regular sailing for Queenstown and Liverpool; while the Minnekahda is making a special sailing for Boulogne and London.

Fifteen motorbuses will bring a party from Worcester to sail on the Cedric, which will take about 60 first-class, 70 second class and 200 third class passengers from Boston, in addition to those embarking at New York. The Minnekahda will take 260 tourists from Boston.

Special interest centers on the sailing of the Minnekahda, a 17,220-ton vessel which has been renovated and made into an exclusive third-class "tourist" ship. One cabin type of vessels has been popularized in recent years but most of them are exclusively first class or second class. The Minnekahda, on the other hand, is a public house as well as a public school as represented by those sailing tomorrow.

DAUGHTERS OF POET AT CLEVELAND HOME

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 27.—At the centennial celebration of the class of 1825 at Bowdoin College the Misses Grace and Ellen Chandler enter-

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tained at the old home of Parker Cleveland, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and Nathaniel Hawthorne were members of the class of 1825. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thorpe and Miss Alice M. Longfellow, the two last named being daughters of the poet Longfellow, and Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Smythe, the latter being a granddaughter of Hawthorne, were among the guests.

In 1875 when the class of 1825 held its fiftieth anniversary celebration Mr. Longfellow was at that time a guest at the Parker Cleveland home which was then occupied by Peleg W. Chandler of Boston, whose wife was a daughter of Mr. Cleveland. It was at this time that Longfellow wrote and read his Mortal Saintamans.

COHASSET CARILLON PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

Kamel Lefevre of Belgium will play the carillon in St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, tomorrow from 12:30 to 1:30. The program follows: "In the Gypsy Camp," "Hymn"; Nursery Rhymes: (a) "Polly Put the Kettle On"; (b) "Pop Goes the Weasel"; (c) "Old King Cole's 'Auld Lang Syne'; (d) "Lacome"; (e) "Sonatina, Playlet"; (f) "Scotch Songs"; (g) "Loch Lomond"; (h) "Jock o' Hazeldean"; (i) "Love's Old Sweet Song"; (j) "Sarabanda," Purcell.

Registered at The Christian Science Pavilion, Wembley

The following called at the Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley during the week commencing June 12:

J. Brownhill, Beaconsfield, Bucks. D. R. M. Yates, Baghdad, Iraq. Mr. and Mrs. Cleland, Pittsburgh, U. S. A.

Walter Kitchin, Glasgow. Mrs. Campbell, Pinner. Frank Irfer, Bern, Switzerland.

Mr. E. Edwards, Barmley. F. Clough, Cheshire, England. Margaret Hobson, Tottenham. Maude Fisher, Harrow.

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HARVARD PRIZE WINNERS NAMED

Traveling Fellowship in Architecture Among 39 Awards Made

Of the 39 scholarships or fellowships just awarded at Harvard for 1925-26, 11 are for students in the Graduate School of Architecture. The important Julia A. Appleton Traveling Fellowship in Architecture was won by Otto J. Teegan '21 of Davenport, Ia., who received his degree from the school a year ago. Austin scholarships were awarded to Len E. Condit of Elmira, N. Y.; Isadore W. Silverman of Minneapolis; Wayne W. Haffer of LaGrange, Ky.; and Jim C. Sherman '25 of Augusta, Ga.

The Joseph Eveleth Scholarship was won by Payson R. Webber of Rutland, Vt., and two university scholarships by Walter H. Kilham '25 of Boston and James L. Berall Jr. of Washington, D. C. Three special students' scholarships, awarded as the result of a competition in architectural design, go to Edward A. Pauly of Pittsburgh, George W. Travis of San Francisco and Edward D. Stone of Boston.

Two scholarships for first year students are among the 10 awarded in the Harvard Law School: The John L. Cadwalader Memorial and

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Mary L. Ware, Fort Worth, Tex. Mrs. Olive L. Barrow, Chico, Tex. Mrs. L. Barrow, Chico, Tex.

Walter Kitchin, Glasgow. Mrs. Campbell, Pinner. Frank Irfer, Bern, Switzerland.

Mr. E. Edwards, Barmley. F. Clough, Cheshire, England. Margaret Hobson, Tottenham. Maude Fisher, Harrow.

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Music News of the World

The "Work of Art-ists"

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

A FEW philosophers have had a genuine taste for art. The greater number, of course, have chosen to philosophize about it. For nearly all of them, at some time or other, have attempted to find an answer to that ancient and slippery conundrum, "What is art?" In one respect their efforts have been very successful. Rather redundantly, it is true, but with surprising accuracy, they have succeeded in telling us exactly what art is not. Which, at any rate, is something to be going on with.

"We philosophers are never more delighted than when we are taken for artists," confessed Nietzsche, who was a confirmed opera-goer, and even indulged in musical criticism, openly preferring the musical society of Carmen to that of Wagner's more serious-minded but somewhat discursive heroines.

And for many years the distinguished author of "The Foundations of Belief" and "Criticism and Beauty" has been a familiar figure in London concert halls, attracted as a rule by the Olympian serenities of Bach and Handel. Although statements are generally supposed to be expert in the art of blowing their own trumpets and beating the big drum, Lord Balfour is the only English Cabinet Minister one can think of, at the moment, who has ever voluntarily attended concerts.

An Inviting Field

Even at this time of day the art of music offers to the philosopher inviting fields of inquiry. He might, for instance, examine the systems of musical "logic" used by some of our younger modernists; or test the validity of inference which assumes that dissonance is no part of harmony; or analyze the negative and disjunctive judgments of musical criticism, and so on.

But for the philosopher interested, say, in political and social problems there are still more tempting vistas. In his art, the musician long ago found a working solution of difficulties that are in essence much the same as those which seem perpetually to confound the sociologist. Where, to take a single example, could one find a better opportunity for studying the problems of individualism and collectivism than in the microcosm of a modern opera house? An opera performance is a most co-ordinated and collective effort—the number of diverse things which have to happen precisely at that fraction of time when the conductor's baton "clicks" would astonish the uninitiated. In music the supposed antagonism of individualism "versus" collectivism vanishes. As Pater says, "When we have to do with music of any kind, with matters of art, . . . all superfluities are in very truth 'superfluities of naughtiness,' such as annihilate music."

The German Opera

Lately in London the German company at Covent Garden has been giving us some performances which—apart from the singing of the leading tenors—have been almost entirely free of any superfluities of musical naughtiness. The musical and dramatic ensemble, in a word, was nearly perfect. Comparisons are odorous, but there is a world of meaning in the first paragraph of a prospectus lying on the writer's desk at this moment. It is headed "The National Opera Trust" and the paragraph runs: "This trust has been founded with the object of securing and maintaining the performance of grand opera in this country (England) in a manner compatible with the dignity of a great nation." Perhaps it is fortunate that the dignity of England does not altogether depend on English performances of grand opera.

Madame Della Reinhardt, one of the most distinguished members of the Covent Garden company, met at the home of a common friend, was good enough to discuss with the present writer some of the conditions which help to make German opera unrivaled for "all round" efficiency. At present, she explained, these conditions exist in no other country but Germany, where every town of any size has its own theater. The German opera season lasts all the year round and excepting, of course, the principals, the artists get only four weeks' holiday. Even at La Scala in Milan, Madame Reinhardt added, the season is a short one.

The conversation turned to individualism and collectivism in the opera house. Everybody knows the "individualism" of the operatic star.

Mabel Nixon
Pianist—Teacher
Director of Music, Wykham Rise School, Washington, Conn.
Pupils prepared and entered for the Associated Board examinations of the Royal Academy of Music and Royal College of Music, London. (Montreal Centre).
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and
Teacher of Singing
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who demands all the stage, all the limelight, all the top-notes, all the applause, all the best costumes, all the salary, and all else for herself—the composer of the operas she sings being merely useful publicity agents. In Germany the work of art and not the artist is supreme. The responsibility and authority, Madame Reinhardt said, are generally shared by two men—the conductor and the stage manager. These work together, and so, like a tree springing from its roots, an opera grows up from its score, a proportioned organic unity.

Madame Reinhardt recalled the fact that once in New York she had sung Butterfly at the Metropolitan without an orchestral rehearsal. "That would be impossible in Germany. There a company rehearses every day, casts are changed, and one has constant rehearsals with orchestra." Questions about the education of German opera singers, the new operas of Walter Braunfels, Franz Schreker, and others brought replies which heightened the conviction that even when the trustees of the British National Opera Trust get their £500,000 it is only the beginning of things.

The Uses of Piano Auditions

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

PIANO auditions, on the committee of which I have had the honor of serving in the last three weeks, have produced, if my estimate is anywhere near correct, about a 5 per cent yield. Of the players, that is to say, who were heard, one in every 20 received approval on the ground of disclosing exceptional abilities. Without pretending to make official, or even informal reports, I should like to give some of my impressions from the unaccustomed but interesting viewpoint of adjudicator.

To begin with, I think auditions are a useful supplement to public appearance for young persons who wish to test their merit as artists and who desire an early and decisive answer to the question whether they ought to pursue piano-playing as a career or not. In other words, I believe aspirants may present programs before small, friendly and undiscriminating audiences and obtain applause which means very little. Again, I believe they may perform admirably before a house that should be quick to recognize talent, even one in which the profession of musical criticism is represented, and yet fail to receive the encouragement they deserve. Players of these two classes can find something like their proper rating, I feel certain, by going before an audition committee that is committed to a high and independent standard.

Discovering True Promise

Then, too, I am inclined to regard auditions as useful for the discovery of the truly promising, as distinguished from the merely facile and showy, beginner. For while I should not hold that an audition committee's rejection signified a hopeless case, I should be willing to maintain that its commendation signified a highly hopeful one.

Finally, I doubt not that auditions must prove an excellent means for the elevation to acclaim and prosperity of submerged and neglected genius. But since I base this opinion less on my own observation than on the testimony of my colleagues on the committee, I shall go no further with it.

So much for hard generalization. To look with gentler eye on the matter, I do not regard the 5 per cent and the 95 per cent as standing for an absolute ratio of success and failure. In my opinion, the one person who comes through the contest a winner has no better reason for being a student of the piano than the 19 persons who come through losers have. The only thing the one can claim over the 19 is a somewhat more plausible right just now, the qualifications of the judges granted, to the attention of serious listeners in concert or recital. For my part,

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One of the most thoroughly amusing comedies of the season—*The Poor Nut*.
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GLOBE THEATRE, 874 4th St. Eves. 8:30
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DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
DON Q. SON OF ZORRO
Delicately and Imaginatively
Directed by James Cruze
Beggar on Horseback
The Paramount Picture of the
Kaufman-Connelly Comedy
CRITERION—Eves. & 44—2:40-3:40



Mrs. Della Reinhardt, Offstage and as She Appears in the Role of Elizabeth.

I can easily imagine any of the 19 doing a more distinguished service in the cause of music, in the long run, than the one; and I can imagine him doing it, moreover, out of the power he gained when exploring and mastering the technique of the piano.

Just as I do not regard the rejected candidates in the auditions as making a failure, so I do not consider their teachers, some of whom, I understand, are public performers of the highest renown, as making a mistake in encouraging them to pursue piano study. Each entrant offered a part of a piano concerto, usually the introduction, exposition and working-out portion of the first movement. No more profitable way of putting in time could a musically inclined young man or young woman find, I am sure, than investigating the form and thematic material of the Liszt B flat concerto, the Tchaikovsky B flat minor concerto, the Saint-Saëns G minor concerto or the Grieg A minor concerto with masters of the instrument like—well, the names of some of them are in every season's concert calendar.

Shortcomings and Achievement

To go a little intimately into my experience with the auditions, I could tell where certain of the 19 missed it. Take a young man who attacks the opening chords of a concerto in the manner of Don Quixote riding at the windmills, and no Sancho Panza to put him upright after his overture; take a young woman who presents her music as the statement and proof of a problem in Euclid, and who pictures her composer as knowing worlds about music but nothing about the hearts of human beings; take a man who marks off the sections of a musical work like so many plots of ground on a farm, acting the rôle of surveyor more than that of poet; take a woman who in setting forth a passage of recitative is ardent, and in rendering a passage of lyrical melody is cold; none of them would be likely to impress an audience profoundly.

In turn, I could tell how the one hit it right. Presenting the music in her own way, and that a good

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"A K. K. K. CHICAGO WOULD FLOCK TO HER."—Amy Leslie, Actor.

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WED. AND SAT. 2:30
Cine to \$2.00
Messrs. Shubert's New Musical Comedy
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Roy Royton, Jay G. Filopon—Star Cast
Glorious Garden of Girls
CURTAIN AT 8:15

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A REAL SENSATION—THE
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Company of 100—30 Dancing Girls
60—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:10

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way; phrasing an extended melody so you got the whole thing, and shrewdly bringing out harmonic accent and value by means of the pedal; playing runs with crystal clarity; playing trills with exquisite finish; indicating by her performance that she not only knows her piece but knows music generally; achieving a clean, delicate staccato; declaring in every motion of her hand a brilliant mechanism and a refined style; such a pianist would, beyond dispute, delight any audience in the world.

A New Czech Ballet and a New Composer

By PAUL BECHERT

Prague, June 7

THE Czech National Opera is under the direction of Ottokar Ostrčil. He is an able organizer and a fine conductor and has succeeded to a great degree in bringing the Czech Opera back to its old standard. It is Ostrčil's principal aim to attain a high level in the production of the great standard works of Czech music, the operas of Smetana in particular. With the aid of Ferdinand Pujman as stage director he has staged a complete Smetana cycle with entirely new scenery which utilizes the achievements of modern stage designs and lighting, without enforcing modernism to a degree which might prove injurious to the naïve and distinctly national nature of these Czech master operas.

Particular stress is laid on the folk dances which predominate so strongly in Smetana's operas, and for this purpose the Czech National Theater commands a ballet troupe of exceptional merit, which places it in a position to produce notably fine performances of such modern ballets as Stravinsky's "Petrushka." I had the good fortune to witness a performance of this piece, under Ostrčil's baton, and was impressed by the modernism of the scenic mounting

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Stravinsky at the Berlin Staatsoper

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

THE principal feature of the season of the Berlin Staatsoper was the performance of works belonging to the younger generation of composers. Never before had the once Royal Opera House been so enterprising. Of course, the new trend does not fail to annoy all those who in the name of a venerable tradition wish young art to be excluded from it. This prevents neither the intendant, Max v. Schilling, nor the general musical director, Erich Kleiber, from pursuing a course in which they are vigorously supported by the spokesmen of the new movement.

There is in fact, what is stillier than fighting against natural development? And what is more natural than to discriminate, not between old and modern, but between good and bad music—provided there is discrimination enough to single out the good from the many bad things that the musical world contains. Stravinsky, who, within his limits, represents an essential part of the music of our time, is still regarded as a sort of Mephisto by certain circles of the Berlin musical world. As soon as his name is mentioned in connection with a musical event to come, they become agitated without being able to participate in the great excitement aroused by him elsewhere. When, therefore, the Staatsoper committed what was, in the opinion of faithful believers in the past, the great fault of allowing Stravinsky to enter the venerable ex-Royal Opera House, they were prepared for attack.

Scaffolding for Stage

And indeed, many present were in a state of trepidation when the evening began. What made matters more serious was that the Stravinsky performance took place on a Sunday. The Sunday public is out for peaceful enjoyment; it does not want to worry about musical problems. Well, the stage was arranged in a fashion never seen before. There was, at first sight, no stage at all, but only a sort of scaffolding on which events were to take place. The lecturer appeared first on what we may call the stage, inviting the musicians to follow. There were seven, led by Erich Kleiber, who wore his working clothes. All of them were seated on the left side of the scaffolding. The lecturer announced that the "Story of the Soldier" was to be done.

Stravinsky's work of this name has, outside Germany, been performed mostly as a concert suite, and as such indeed it became known under the name of Stravinsky himself. This performance was not, however, a mere impression as that which brought "L'Histoire du Soldat" to general notice as a stage work. Taking it in this form, the Staatsoper did the best it could do. The performance was very original. We were transported to former times, to a primitive state of the theater, though, of course, neither the poet, Peter Ramuz, nor the composer, Stravinsky, intends us to forget that they are children of our age, and that they possess an intellectual culture which makes use of the primitive to suit its own purpose.

Nevertheless, a real sentiment

breaks through. This story of Mephistopheles who at a cross road meets and overpowers a homesick soldier is first interesting, but becomes a little more than that, for the soldier is a fiddler, and reveals with his fiddle the deepest secrets of his heart. All the longing for his country is contained in his song as expressed by the fiddle. Can we not trace in this Stravinsky himself, who, whatever his objection to Russia, his native country, seems to be possessed by an ardent desire to see it again? This expression of melancholy and nostalgia, however, comes out only in rare moments, for Stravinsky never allows himself to be sentimental, though he really is so in his inner being. He likes to conceal his feelings under the mantle of irony and satire. He has a particular way of using his knowledge of instrumental sound as a means of deriding it. His contrapuntal skill laughs at counterpoint. The mixture of sound and countersound is just what gives a special color to a music which dispenses none of the known dance rhythms, and emits the Russian folkloric element. The blending of color effected by the work of the seven instruments is very original, though, in fact, it is not actual blending.

Performance Good Musically

The performance, very good from the musical point of view, was not quite appropriate to the subject in the spoken part. The lecturer, feeling himself no doubt an advocate of the soldier, became too pathetic, thus spoiling the illusion of the primitive and making it appear rather artificial. The part of Mephistopheles was played by a former actor, Ernst Legal, who is now general intendant of the Darmstadt Opera House. He acts with great virtuosity.

The place was received by the public, including those who did not approve of it, with respect, while young people in the upper parts of the house did not spare enthusiastic applause. When some whistling was heard, the counter-applause grew into a positive thunder storm.

All elements were appeased by the following piece, "Pulcinella." As a suite, it became known through the performance of Otto Klemperer in

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the Philharmonic; as a ballet, it belongs to the repertory of the Diaghileff Ballet, but has never been performed in Berlin. Max Terpis, the ballet master of the Staatsoper, has invented a new plot, admirably suited to the dancing of the German ballet, that fits approximately the Pergolesi-Stravinsky music. Singers seated in the orchestra take part in it. This effect was very beautiful, though attention was partially distracted by the ballet, whereas the central attraction should be the music, which is always delicious in spite, or perhaps because, of the humorous lights thrown on it by Stravinsky. Selected players of the Staatsoper performed this music with both the delicacy and the humor required from the precious score.

The Finale was Stravinsky's "Renard," in which Russian folklore and Stravinsky's peculiar vein of burlesque are combined. In brief, it is a conversation between the cock and the fox, who lures the former to get more intimately acquainted with him. At the end of it, the cock has to sacrifice some feathers and almost loses its life, but the fox is killed, and all the other animals dance and march away. The sound is fully imbued with the burlesque. The whole is rather a witty trifle. The evening gave a very good idea of Stravinsky, though "Petrushka" and "Le Sacre du Printemps" would serve this purpose even better.

"Mona Lisa," opera by Max v. Schilling, has reached its hundredth performance. This figure does not indicate the artistic value of the piece; it only means that it gives the public, or at least a part of it, great satisfaction. Its success is undoubtedly due in the first place to Barbara Kemp, who lifts her part much above the level of its worth. For the music of "Mona Lisa," Wagnerian in substance, only now and again achieves originality. At other times it is the brutality of certain scenes that attracts the public.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

MacKaye, O'Neill, Others

Playwrights of the New American Theater, by Thomas J. Dickinson. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

THIS book might very well have been entitled Percy MacKaye and Eugene O'Neill and other playwrights of the new American theater. For that is the way Mr. Dickinson's study shapes into print. Some 15 pages are given to a thoroughgoing survey of Mr. MacKaye's pioneering work in bringing imagination back into the American theater, and in calling into use all the associated arts that have in recent years enriched the staging of plays pictorially. To the work of Eugene O'Neill 88 pages of consideration is given. Including the excellent index, the book contains 331 pages.

Hold as is Mr. Dickinson's division of these two leaders from the rank and file of American playwrights, he puts in a well-considered argument in proof of his classification. While recognizing MacKaye's great service to the theater, as a wayfinder, Mr. Dickinson is not unaware of this writer's defects—his interest in words as words, at the expense of the dramatic demands of a situation.

Mr. Dickinson says in concluding a rounded study of O'Neill's development: "The very pondscraft quality of the Provincetown Players was an advantage to a poet creating in a new way. . . . Percy MacKaye and those following his lead had done much to provide a new social basis for drama in the United States, and to establish drama among the arts. They had in fact liberated the various factors of the stage. O'Neill was the first playwright to be a free agent in the theater. He is the playwright unbound. . . . One does not understand his plays if he does not gain from them the sense of a very wide tapestry woven of many strands, of which man, with all his complexities, his anxieties and aspirations, is but a thread that is often hidden in the pattern."

Playwright as Poet

After several additional transitional pages, during which he continues his discussion of MacKaye and O'Neill, Mr. Dickinson passes to "The Playwright as Poet," and considers Josephine Preston Peabody and William Vaughn Moody, justly finding the former a better poet than playwright. Moody's "The Great Divide" is given a higher rating than the years would seem to be according to. Rather is there too much conscious philosophizing among the characters of this play to entitle it to be called one of the great things of dramatic art, which leave the motif to be drawn by the audience. It is nevertheless a wonder, considering its period, coming out of Moody's imagination, without benefit of a widely practiced tradition, and attaining to a significance of form that has seldom been achieved in the American theater.

Moody was not able to give authority to his other acted drama, "The Faith Healer," because he did not believe in his subject. Always there was provided a clever loophole, a materialistic explanation for every "miracle," and he succeeded no better than anyone else ever has in trying to keep his cake and eat it too.

Unlike some of the younger writers

about the American theater Mr. Dickinson is aware that there was a native drama before 1910, and so we read: "Of all the playwrights of yesterday, James A. Herne stands head and shoulders above the others for a native honesty of observation, combined with the power to construct an edifice of the imagination. Under a skill in handling pure artifice second to none in the history of our stage, Clyde Fitch possessed a real knowledge of the fundamentals of character."

Some Humorists

Augustus Thomas was at his best in melodramas like "Arizona" and in farces like "The Earl of Pawtucket," not in heavy-handed society dramas and plays of pseudo-intellectualism. George Ade brought new types of American rural character into his comedies. Mr. Dickinson says, but fails to add that Ade had



Reproduced from the Woodcut Annual for 1925
Dante, From the Woodcut by Marguerite Callet-Carcano.

Mr. Robinson in Mr. Ford's World

Dionysus in Doubt, by Edwin Arlington Robinson. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

A NEW figure dominates Edwin Arlington Robinson's latest book of verse—not a small town failure with "a homely genius for emergencies," not a John Brown nor an Alexander Hamilton drawn from history to hold a brief, but Dionysus, son of Zeus and Semele, grown wise and benign, who, having read Plato and disagreed with what he read, transcends his innate predilection for personal opinion with modern individualism. The weary god of liberty looks upon America and says nothing against prohibition, but with humor and surprise becomes a nation who seeks to enjoy millennial blessings by passing a multitude of laws. Man, he imagines, may make of himself an automaton by constant admiration of machinery and self-application of its standards and its laws.

In the opening dialogue Dionysus talks with an amazed American traveler, strayed far beyond the uttermost limits of the express company tour. In the second his interlocutor is Demos, the People. Here he confronts the foe in person and his weapon is irony.

Fluency and Skill

The verse in both dialogues is the antithesis of a pattern to which the rhythm of the words is held; it is, though remarkably regular, simply the emotional emphasis of the speaker. Such fluency and such skill give life to the most involved expression of social philosophy. It makes reading difficult and re-reading delightful.

Two other dialogues are contained in the volume and 13 sonnets. The triangle of human love is often threshed out in Mr. Robinson's poems; his mastery of the complicated and shifting relationships of people is never less than perfect. He has been often acknowledged. Although "Genevieve and Alexander" and "Mortmain" have nothing new to offer his readers, they are concentrated and penetrating studies. In them realism is carried to an end far beyond realism. No action is narrated, as those who know his work will foretell, only thought with a clear-cut revelation of moods of caprice, irony, melancholy, bewilderment and intuition. How soon the deviousness, which seems at first a

hindrance, heightens the reader's enjoyment! One grows to relish such peregrinations of expression as slowly follow in these lines from "Dionysus in Doubt":

Some animals, if you see them in a manger

And do not fear them bark.

Are silent not for any watch they keep.

Nor yet for love of what comes to feed.

Are silent because they are asleep.

The Sonnets

But foremost in popularity will be the sonnets. Those who know Robinson by one poem only, usually know him by "Flamonde," "Miniver Cheevy," "Richard Cory," and there are more of these "short stories by implication" in this new book, this time in sonnet form: "Haunted House," a favorite theme with Robinson, handled more concisely and idiomatically than ever before, "Karma," "A Man in Our Town" and several others. Two extraordinarily successful nature poems are here. "Sheaves" must be quoted in full for it gives the quintessence of Robinson's strength.

SHEAVES

Where long the shadows of the wind had rolled,

Green wheat was yielding to the chance assigned;

And as by some vast magic undivined

The world was turning slowly into gold.

Like nothing that was ever bought or sold.

It waited there, the body and the mind;

And with a mighty meaning of a kind

That tells the more the more it is not told.

So in a land where all days are not fair,

Fair days went down till on another day.

A thousand golden sheaves were lying there,

Shining and still, but not for long to stay.

As if a thousand girls with golden hair

Might rise from where they slept and go away.

So he tells in 14 lines the story of the planting, the growth and the harvest of the wheat, and while he shows the passage of the seasons, he does not neglect the "meaning" and the mystery. Still he has time to arrange his vowels and his liquids in a melodious sequence that recalls Spenser's genius or Keats'. The final

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a worthy predecessor in Charles Hoyt, author of "A Temperance Town" and "A Texas Steer," among other satirical farces. George M. Cohan's superficial but sound cleverness is duly noted, and credit is paid the sincere efforts of Frank Craven in his estimate of the abilities of Eugene Walter and Edward Sheldon, seeing little or nothing in their art of the sort that others have labeled derivative. And certainly Rachel Crothers could wish for no more favorable an advocate for her thoroughly personal plays than Mr. Dickinson.

And so he goes through a great school of synthetic and imitative writers, touching here and there on one who has achieved an authentic creative work—like Zona Gale, author of "Miss Lulu Bett," and Susan Glaspell, composer of that admirable fragment, "Trifles"—to readable chapters entitled, "On Our American Comedy" and "The Mystery of Form." On the whole, Mr. Dickinson's book manifests a steadily tolerant viewpoint, one that, nevertheless, we feel, seldom slips into chronicling minutiae as great fishes.

E. C. S.

The 1925 Woodcut Annual

The Woodcut Annual for 1925, edited by Alfred Fowler. Kansas City: Alfred Fowler. \$7.50. (Limited edition.)

OLDEST, probably, of the graphic arts, is the woodcut. As Gardner Teall remarks in a historical article in this year's issue of the handsome annual devoted to the woodcut: "Perhaps, as with other ancient, China pursued its cradle days; it seems probable that she did. Centuries undoubtedly elapsed between the beginning of tracing pictorial representations with pointed tools on yielding substances and the taking of impressions of them by means of rubbings; and centuries again may have followed before all this led to taking impressions from incised slabs of wood." It was not until the Japanese print captured the Western World in the latter part of the nineteenth century that the woodblock entered into art in the modern decorative sense, as now practiced in black and white and colors by increasing numbers of English and American artists.

Until this era of the decorative use of prints from woodcuts came in, however, there was a long and honored career for woodblock artists, both the early engravers in black line, and the later men who worked in the white line so materially exemplified by Timothy Cole in his interpretations, for magazine illustration, of famous paintings. This issue of the Woodcut Annual contains an informing article by Ralph C. Smith on Mr. Cole's portrait engravings, and three reproduced examples of them.

It should be added, in passing, that Cole's engravings, apart from their usual first province as illustrations, have long been esteemed by connoisseurs for their decorative beauty as well as their craftsmanship, and as such they, like the engravings of Dürer, Pisarro, Bewick, Holbein the Younger, Lepère, and prints by many modern workers, have taken their place on the walls of dwellings as well as in portfolios, along with etchings and aquatints. All these artists and many others are represented among the many illustrations in this issue of the Woodcut Annual. The chapter headings include "A Note on the Technique of Woodcut Engraving and Woodcutting," by Rudolph Ruzicka, with illustrations of the process of producing a block print in color; "The Woodcut in the Book Arts," by James Guthrie; "Contemporary Woodcut Books," a short bibliography of the woodcut, and a list of contemporary woodcuts.



Reproduced from the Woodcut Annual for 1925
Campanile, From the Woodcut by Elizabeth Norton

The Kindly Prejudice of Mr. Walkley

Still More Prejudice, by A. B. Walkley. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. net.

THE prejudice Mr. Walkley specializes in is so kindly, humorous and enlightened, that the "still more" we have, the better. These short articles, which appeared first in the columns of The Times, are written by one of the most cultivated and versatile critics of the day, who forever imparts his erudition with an air of smiling insouciance.

It is evident that Mr. Walkley has quite enough learning to do the cap and gown attitude if he choose, whether the subject be drama, art or literature. While he has always something to contribute, whether in debate or reminiscence, which is interesting to the artist and the critic, he is eminently a journalist in this, that the attitude of the multitudes interests him more than that of the few; it is their ear he would catch, and their sympathy he would gain.

Mr. Walkley knows there are many people like the canon in "Barchester Towers" who, though he was surprised by the ecclesiastical, sometimes to impress his visitors, kept a frivolous novel locked up in his study drawer for those occasions when he was sure of being alone. If you can read Plato with your feet on the fender, do. But if you only read him as a duty, with a Liddell and Scott at your elbow, you must be having a thin, making a poor thing of life," is the opinion of Mr. Walkley.

And so he never strikes a ponderous or a dogmatic note, being out not to lecture, but to enjoy, his fellow beings; yet because there is scarcely anything that does not interest him, he does often strike a serious note. Again and again as we are chuckling over some witticism, his own or another's, for he seems to possess an inexhaustible fund of clever sayings, he will make some statement about an individual, a work of art, or a subject which he has thrown gently

open to general consideration, which shows he has seen to the very heart of it, and formed a judgment as broad as it is satisfying. And done in the happiest, freest, most intimate way possible, so that no one can feel he has removed himself even to the level of a soap-box in the process, how palatable is his vision.

Then, if there is an impudent but efficient catch word at which the academic shudder and protest, why not use it and be one with the crowd? The superior have so often got all the best of the argument, but they sometimes have just missed something which makes for laughter and good cheer; and therefore Mr. Walkley, while he applauds them, holds out a hand to the people who are freer and less careful. We gather that he disagrees with M. Tardieu, who holds that "the imitative instinct in mankind is an important factor in the making of human society." Is it not that imitative instinct which Mr. Walkley, with no thunder, but with delicate railery, is out to expose? The qualities that he values are those of sincerity and individuality. His praise of the Duse, in a beautiful tribute to "an absolute artist if ever there was one," gives full expression to this.

"Acting can imitate only external things," he writes, "gestures, accents and looks. What makes it an art is the spirit that informs it and is expressed through it. When the actor attempts to express what is not in his own spirit he ceases to be an artist and becomes (what indeed

the Greeks called him) a hypocrite — he presents effects divorced from causes."

We may search through the most learned of volumes, and fail to find anything more profound than this.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Annals of an Active Life, by Gen. The Rt. Hon. Sir Nevill Macready. 2 Vols. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$12.

How to Enjoy Life, by Sidney Dark. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.25.

International Economic Policies, by William Smith Culbertson. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$3.50.

Advertising Procedure, by Otto Kleppner. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc. \$5.

Brave Earth, by Alfred Treslender

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A British Woman Journalist

Constance Grande, by Julian Grande. London: Chapman & Hall. 15s. net.

THOSE who remember the Review of Reviews in the nineties will find an interest in this biography of the brilliant woman who as Constance Barnicoat was W. T. Stead's collaborator in all the multifarious work he undertook at that time. She is best remembered in her early career as a linguist of remarkable attainments, who was responsible for many of the notices of foreign books which appeared in the Review of Reviews and which, in spite of all the criticism and disapproval that the Review met with, undoubtedly helped busy men and women to come into contact with all that was best in the realm of contemporary international literature. Of her ability in this direction the author gives full evidence.

Constance Barnicoat was born in New Zealand and was educated at Canterbury College, Christ Church. In her early twenties she entered the Metropolitan school for shorthand and languages and became proficient in five modern tongues, while her knowledge of Latin was considerable.

Miss Barnicoat's exceptional talents and wide sympathies launched her into a life of great and varied interest. We hear of her at the Hague Conference in 1889 working away on the typewriter on her balcony till 4 o'clock in the morning, or interviewing the various personages who were gathered in that momentous year. Later we find her as an intrepid climber in New Zealand, in the Alps, in the Caucasus, and as a traveler in every part of the globe.

In 1911 she married Mr. Julian Grande, whom she met as a fellow journalist and as an ardent mountaineer. During the war Mrs. Grande wrote constantly for various papers, and with great courage and sometimes in the face of danger she insisted that the neutrality of Switzerland should in every way be wholehearted and genuine. We find her analyzing the motives of Lenin, Radek and Trotsky, all three of whom she had known in what she described as the plotting ground of Europe, and her remarks on men and events show her to have been a woman of keen judgment and vision.

Those Difficult Years, by Faith Baldwin. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$2.00. Deals with the first five or six years of married life. Leslie and Tom Haddon return from their wedding trip and settle in little, suburban Rivertown, among friends and families. The first years pass without undue friction. Each learns and, having learned, plays the game loyally. Then comes the period when Leslie feels that she is missing something of life, that there is too much unnecessary routine about the business of keeping a house, bringing up a son, and loving a husband. Work, of course, is the answer, an absorbing job in new surroundings, which serves to bring her perspective to normal.

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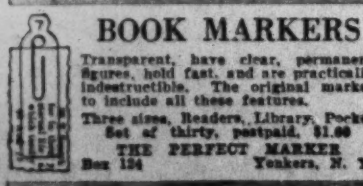
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The legal rate of interest in Florida is 4%, hence our earnings are greater than is usual in other states.

Money may be withdrawn in full with interest in accordance with the By-laws of the Association.

Needs Homes, and Institutions Such as Ours
led to Provide the Money to Build Them.
arg building permits Jan. 1, '25, to June 17, '25,
\$6,515,600.00."

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FIRST MORTGAGES
and
REAL ESTATE BONDS

High	Low	Cash
83	82 1/2	82 1/2
p. 101 1/4	101 1/8	101 1/8
8 1/4	8	8 1/4
80 3/4	80 1/8	80 1/8
17 1/4	16 3/4	16 3/4
59 1/2	59	59 1/2
49 1/2	49	49 1/2

36%	31%	32%	Tampa and South Florida
31%	31%	31%	
15	15	14%	Principal and Interest Guaranteed
66%	66%	66%	Write for booklet and information.
34	32	32%	
400	400	400	Guaranty Mortgage Company
41	40%	40%	Tampa, Florida
32%	32	32	

38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
119	117 1/2	119
23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
164 1/2	164 1/2	165
83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
81	78 1/2	81
41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
42	41 1/2	41 1/2

"We Pay You to Save"

8.0% We pay 3% dividends payable 2% quarterly.

8% Lack of information on your part is our only competition.

HOME BUILDING AND LOAN CO.
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308 E. Adams St., Jacksonville, Fla.
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12 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2
7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1/2	1/2	1/2


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First Mortgage Bonds are**

GOOD BONDS

Denominations: \$100, \$500 and \$1,000
Yield 7% or better.

50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	WRITE:
12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	BALDWIN MORTGAGE COMPANY
16	16	16	304-11 Congress Building
27	27	27	Miami, Fla.
4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
171	170	170	
172	172	172	
125	125 1/2	122	
Los Angeles County			

First Mortgages

KIMBALL  COMPANY
Box 1234, GLENDALE, CALIF.

12	9 1/2	1
11 1/2	11 1/2	1 1/2
47	47	47
10	9 1/2	10
4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2

at the close of business June 23, 1925. Payable by the New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

ALBERT M. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

116 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2		
192	188	192		
7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2		
7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2		
22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2		
151	151	151		
102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2		
98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2		

Sales	High	Low	Close
10 Anaconda Cop	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
7 Atl. Gulf Wp 5s.	70	69 1/2	69 1/2

22%	22%	22%	5 Cities Sav 6%.....	90%	90%	90%
180	186	172	1 Con GasBalt 5%wl.100%	100%	100%	100%
40%	38%	39%	1 Beaver Prod 7 1/2%..	106%	106%	106%
19%	18%	19%	5 Bell Tel of Can 5% 99%	99%	99%	99%
16%	16	16	10 Beth Steel 7% es..	103%	103%	103%
346	339	329	1 Cities Serv Tr C..123	123	123	123
8%	6%	6%	10 do 7% D.....	101%	101%	101%
27%	26%	27%	16 do P & L 6% 92%	92%	92%	92%

11.3%	19%	19%	6 Cuba Co N J 6s 95	94%	95%
11.3%	112%	113%	3 Detroit C G 6s-105	105%	105%
83%	52%	53%	2 Dunlop T & R 7s-105	105%	105%
10%	82%	84%	5 Fed Sugar 6s 133 86%	96	96%
24	23%	23%	3 Genl Pet 6s 102	102	102%
15	14%	14%	1 Good Rubber 104	104	100%
76%	75	76%	2 Libby McNaLb17s103	103%	103%
143%	143%	143%	6 Lwren-Winlar 7s103	103%	102%

68	66%	67	1 Manitoba 7s	103%	103%	103%
43%	40%	41%	1 Manitoba 7s	103%	103%	103%
41%	39%	40%	1 Manitoba 7s	103%	103%	103%
39	39	39	1 Morris & Co 5 1/2	102%	102%	102%
42%	42%	42%	7 Nor States Pw 5 1/2	103%	103%	103%
18%	18%	18%	55 No Sts Pw 6 1/2	113%	113%	113%
6	5 1/2	5 1/2	3 Ohio Pw 5s "B"	94%	94%	95
9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	15 Oklahoma G&L 6s	94%	93%	93%
			1 Phila. El. & L	107%	103%	103%

34	83	63	5 Phila Rpd Trans.	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
30	19 1/4	19 1/4	1 So Cal Edison	96 3/4	96 3/4	96 3/4
17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 Stan Gas & El	6 1/4 @ 133 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	2 Stand Mill Nj	5 1/4 @ 95	95	95
114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	1 St Oil Nj	6 1/4 @ 187 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2
4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	2 Sun Oil	6 1/4 @ 98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
36	29	29	29 Swift & Co	88 1/2 @ 96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	15 Schlitz R E	88 w/100	100	100

89 1/2	87 1/2	8	1 United Oil Prod	38	38	38
102 1/2	109	109	1 US Rur	6 1/2	3.1.100	100
27	26 1/2	27	1 do	6 1/2	32	99 1/2
12	12	12	1 do	6 1/2	33	98 1/2
9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 do	6 1/2	34	98 1/2
8 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	2 do	6 1/2	35	98 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 do	6 1/2	39	97 1/2
67	67	67	10 do	6 1/2	40	97 1/2

367 1/2	47	47	1 Vacuum Oil 11 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
376 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	2 Webber Mills 6 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
327 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	FOREIGN BONDS			
281 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	2 Alpine Montan Sta	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
701 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	5 City Graz 8	98	98	98
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	41 Est RR France 7 1/2	84	83 1/2	84
16	16	16	20 French NM SS 7 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	1 King Nethlds 6 7/2	106	106	106

14%	4%	4%	10 Krupp (Fried) T s...	91%	91%	91%
14%	14%	14%	8 Medallin, Co 8s...	98	98	98
15	14%	14%	1 Siemens & H T s...	28	96%	96%
OILS			1 do T s...	35	85	85
61	60%	60%	5 Solvay & Co 6s...	103%	103%	103%
26	61%	61%	20 Thyssen I&S W s...	94%	94%	94%
41	141	141	18 Teho El Pow T s...	90%	90%	90%
73	73	73	6 Tyrol Hyd E P T s...	96%	96%	96%

75	69½	68½
35	135	135
26	25½	25½
47	147	147
61	60½	61
24½	126	126
50	230	230
80	80	80

OTIS STEEL PROFITS

Otis Steel Company reports for five months ended May 31, 1925, net profit of \$959,964 after interest, taxes, etc., but before depreciation, equal to \$10.87 a share or \$8,830,600 7 per cent cumulative preferred, on which no dividends have been

68%	171%	167%
68%	68%	68%
123%	123%	123%
45%	45%	45%
17%	17%	17%
89%	89%	89%

OILS

10%	10%	10%
10%	10%	10%
10%	10%	10%

UNITED STATES SMELTING

6%	6½%	6½%
6%	6½%	6½%
3%	3½%	3½%
39	38½%	39
7%	7%	7½%
2½%	2	2
11½%	11½%	11½%
11½%	11½%	11½%
11½%	11½%	11½%

stock compared with final net of \$1.43 on the common in the first five months of 1924.

LACLEDE GAS FINANCING

Laclede Gas has asked authority of Missouri Public Service Commission for

insurance or \$3,000,000 long-term 6 per cent notes to finance improvements and extensions. This supersedes petition of last October to sell \$3,000,000 common.

BRITISH OIL IMPORTS

LONDON, June 27.—Petroleum imports into United Kingdom during the week

ended June 22 totaled nearly 36,000,000 imperial gallons, compared with 14,000,000 the preceding week.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, June 27.—Money was 3½ per cent today and discount rates—short bills, 4½ per cent; three months' bills,

CENTRAL ILLINOIS LIGHT CO.
Central Illinois Light Company reports
net after taxes and maintenance for five
months ended May 31 of \$731,917, com-
pared with \$685,881 a year before.

BEARISH NEWS ON WHEAT CROPS

LAMPRECHT AND WESTLAND MEET

Eastern College Representatives Are All Eliminated in the Semifinal Round

MONTECLAIR, N. J., June 27 (AP)—A. J. Westland of the University of Washington and G. F. Lamprecht of Tulane University, meet today in the 36-hole final round match for the United States intercollegiate golf championship. Westland defeated F. E. Wattles Jr. of Yale University 3 up, while Lamprecht, who conquered Stephen Berrien Jr. of Wesleyan University 9 and 7 in the semifinal round yesterday. The defeat of Wattles and Berrien removed the last of the eastern college representatives from the competition.

Westland's victory, although by only 1 up, was far the more impressive of the semifinals, for Wattles, a veteran of many hard matches, played superbly after being 4 down at the fifth hole, and his ensuing rush might well have topped a less steady opponent.

The Washingtonian played par golf, finishing the round in 72, one stroke better than the Yale man. His tee shots were almost perfect, he wielded a strong iron and his putter was firm and accurate.

Two down at the turn, Wattles, who had scored a 70 in the rain the previous day, recovered himself and registered par after par only to see the Pacific coast golfer break through. Finally, the Yale man captured the sixteenth, and needed only one to tie, but this was not forthcoming. The cards:

Westland, out, 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 36
Wattles, out, 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 36
Wattles, in, 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 35

Lamprecht's victory was by 9 and 7, a great surprise to those who had seen Berrien come through to the semifinals. The Wesleyan man was far off his game.

The Tulane representative is one of the stockiest men in the tournament. Westland is of a slighter build but finds the power to hit as long a ball as any man he has met here. With two such strong hitters participating, the final match is expected to be a great battle.

None of the four who engaged in the semifinal round today were in that select quartet a year ago. That on occasion W. H. Taft of Williams, Lauren Upson of the University of California, J. J. Mapes of Harvard and Dexter Cummings of Yale fought out, and Cummings was a victor in the final tussle with Mapes.

All four participated in this tournament, Cummings going out Thursday at the hands of Berrien, who was before Barton Mudge Jr. of Princeton. Mudge was beaten yesterday morning by Lamprecht. Mapes was turned back Thursday by Mark Stuart of St. Johns College of Brooklyn. Berrien defeated Stuart. Taft fell before E. R. Held of Washington University Thursday, and the St. Louis star lost to Westland in the third round yesterday morning. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round
F. E. Wattles Jr., Yale, defeated E. P. Stratton, Williams, 3 and 1.
A. J. Westland, University of Washington, defeated R. Held, Washington University, 2 and 1.
G. F. Lamprecht, Tulane University, defeated Burton Mudge Jr., Princeton, 4 and 3.
Stephen Berrien, Wesleyan, defeated W. O. Blaney, Williams, 5 and 4.

Semifinal Round
A. J. Westland, University of Washington, defeated E. P. Stratton, Williams, 3 and 1.
G. F. Lamprecht, Tulane University, defeated Burton Mudge Jr., Princeton, 4 and 3.
Stephen Berrien, Wesleyan, defeated W. O. Blaney, Williams, 5 and 4.

Major Goodsell Is Victor Over Hannan

Sydney, N. S. W., June 27
MAJOR GOODSSELL, professional sculling champion of the world, today defeated the New Zealand Hannan by three lengths in a race for the title.

The race was over a course of three miles and 167 yards. The time of Major Goodsell was 21m. 31s.

Jodhpur Polo Four Defeats U. S. Army

LONDON, June 27 (AP)—The championship United States Army polo team was defeated today, 13 goals to 8, by the famous Indian team of the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

The Indians scored three goals at the outset, after the first minute of play the tide of the contest being all in their favor. The Americans were not playing in anything like the form they displayed in their recent matches with the British officers. Their hitting was indifferent.

The score at the end of the first chukkar, was: Jodhpur 3, United States 0.

The overwhelming defeat of the American four today was due largely to staleness after their recent championship matches. The two teams were about evenly matched, but the Indians displayed far greater skill and were vastly more accurate in their hitting.

The Jodhpur stars played rings around their opponents most of the match, excelling at long hitting. The Indian potentate's polo aggression is the finest team in India, and from Rajputana, which for untold generations has been noted for the polo stars it produces.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

San Francisco, 32, 24, 592
Seattle, 31, 24, 585
Portland, 31, 24, 585
Oakland, 31, 24, 585
Vernon, 29, 22, 558

RESULTS FRIDAY
Portland 6, Vernon 2
Seattle 3, San Francisco 5
Los Angeles 4, Sacramento 3
Seattle 2, Oakland 1

RICHARDS IN FINAL
NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Vincent Richards of Yonkers, N. Y., reached the final round of the Eastern New York State singles tennis championship, after a four-set match with the veteran C. A. Major, who was qualified for his final meeting of the season today by the national champion, W. T. Fildes 2d.

After dropping the first set, 6-3, Richards took the next three, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

NEW YORK WINS GOLF CUP
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 27 (AP)—The Philadelphia Golf Club played off the intercity Bond Cup golf playoff, defeating Philadelphia at the Philadelphia Country Club, 2 up in the nine-hole playoff.

NINETY-EIGHTH CANADIAN GOLF

Lowest Number in Years—Seven Former Winners Listed

OTTAWA, Ont., June 27 (Special)—The annual Canadian amateur golf championship which starts here on Monday, shows that the field will be considerably championship-worthy for some years past, there being but 98 entries. This number includes three from the United States and the remainder are from Ontario and Quebec provinces. The city of Toronto has more than 30 representatives and Montreal almost as many. The Americans are led by M. R. Marston, United States amateur champion in 1923, and the others are L. L. Bredin of Detroit and George Flynn of Pittsburgh.

This is the twenty-eighth Canadian amateur championship, and the title has never left the Dominion, although last year Lauren Upson of Sacramento reached the semi-finals, the first time an American player has advanced that far. The field included seven former winners of the title.

G. S. Lyon of Toronto, who has eight victories and two defeats in the finals, scored his last triumph on the local course in 1914, the last time the event was held in this city. The other winners are H. Turpin, 1913; William McCue, 1910; C. E. Grier, 1909; Frank Thompson, 1921 and 1924; C. Fraser, 1922, and W. J. Thompson, 1923. It was only within the last 18 days that it became certain that Frank Thompson would defend his title. He has battled with the Canadians in Florida, and was only able to get away this week. He played the course for the first time today and had a 72.

The championship match on Monday will be of 36 holes and the low 32 will qualify for the championship flight in which the qualifying round will be played each with the final on Saturday. The match play will be of 36 holes, the local course which has been lengthened to 6,300 yards, and the lowest 32, in excellent shape and now measured 6,300 yards, par being 73.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Won Lost P.C.
New York 39 24 .619
Pittsburgh 31 20 .608
Cincinnati 31 20 .608
Brooklyn 31 20 .608
St. Louis 29 35 .453
Chicago 28 35 .443
Boston 24 38 .387

RESULTS FRIDAY
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 3
St. Louis 3, Chicago 2
New York 6, Brooklyn 6 (12 innings)
Pittsburgh 6, Cincinnati 3

GAMES TODAY
Boston at New York
St. Louis at Philadelphia
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh
Chicago at St. Louis

GIANTS WIN DUEL
NEW YORK, June 27—A pitcher's duel at the hands of Brooklyn and the Giants, who were broken up by the eighth inning when seven runs were scored, the Giants finally winning out in the twelfth, 10 to 2.

It was Kelly's home run in the second that broke the tie, with the contest, the champions scoring four runs in the eighth inning, the champions leading 10 to 2. The Giants' lead was increased in the ninth, when the champions scored three runs, making the score 13 to 2.

In the ninth, Brooklyn tied the score and went ahead in its half of the twelfth, when the champions scored three runs, making the score 13 to 2.

In the twelfth, the champions scored three runs, making the score 13 to 2. The Giants' lead was increased in the ninth, when the champions scored three runs, making the score 13 to 2.

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New British Open Golf Champion

Barnes Victory Is Favorably Received

Defeat of Macdonald Smith Causes Much Comment Among Experts

LONDON, June 27 (AP)—J. M. Barnes, United States professional golfer, was today crowned as the new British Open champion, defeating Macdonald Smith of Scotland 18 holes and 2 up in the final round of the championship.

The victory was a surprise to many of the experts, who had expected Smith to win. Barnes, who is a professional from the United States, had never before won a British Open.

Smith, who was the defending champion, had won the title in 1923 and 1924. He was defeated in the final round of the championship by Barnes.

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SINGLES TITLE WILL GO WEST

Two California Students Face Each Other in the Final Round

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 27 (AP)—The singles title of the United States intercollegiate tennis championship will go west today, as two California students, Cranstoun Holman and Leland Stanford, meet in the final round of the tournament at the Merion Cricket Club.

Cranstoun Holman, a senior at the University of California, is the defending champion. He won the title in 1924 and 1925.

Leland Stanford, a senior at Stanford University, is the challenger. He won the title in 1923 and 1924.

The match is expected to be a close one. Both players are highly skilled and have won many titles.

The tournament has been a success. It has attracted many spectators and has been well covered by the press.

The winners of the tournament will receive a trophy and a cash prize. They will also be named as the champions of the United States.

The tournament is one of the most important in the country. It is a test of the best players and a chance for them to win a national title.

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Sisler and Simmons by Century Hit Mark

Carey and Barnhart Move Up in National League Batting List

CHICAGO, June 27 (AP)—Manager Slater of the St. Louis Americans, and Simmons of the Athletics are the first major leaguers to pass the century mark in hitting for the 1925 season.

Slater, who has hit 100 times, is the first to do so. Simmons, who has hit 101 times, is the second.

The batting leaders of the American League are in the same position they were a week ago, with Hale of the Athletics topping the list with .421.

Wingo of the Tigers is second with .400, followed by Rice of the Browns with .410. Then comes Cobb in fourth place with .401.

Williams, the St. Louis hitter, and Meusel of the Yankees failed to increase their home run totals. The Yankees still being in front with 16 and Williams one behind, Williams, however, increased his total base mark to 175. His 96 hits include 24 doubles, five triples and 13 homers.

The Sox continues to lead with a comfortable margin, his latest figure being 100. He is followed by Gehrig, Helms, Detroit, .389; Simmons, Philadelphia, .388; Lamar, Philadelphia, .384; Fothergill, Detroit, .384; Speaker, Cleveland, .383; Combs, New York, .372; Williams, St. Louis, .364; Slater, St. Louis, .363; Boone, Boston, .360; Paschal, New York, .359; Carey and Barnhart, Chicago, .358.

Chicago's Carey and Barnhart have made an unannounced appearance among the leading hitters of the National League. Carey, who has hit 100 times, is the first to do so. Barnhart, who has hit 101 times, is the second.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Political differences in Greece, which a few days ago apparently were composed by the resignation of the Premier and the reconstruction of the Michalakopoulos Government have culminated in a coup d'état resulting in the establishment of what is virtually a military dictatorship. The movement, obviously carefully planned, indicates that the subversive organization in the army and navy had reached a high degree of perfection. Once again the first blow was struck from Saloniki, whence the general commanding the garrison demanded the resignation of the Government, failing which he threatened to precipitate a revolution in Macedonia. Simultaneously, General Pangalos took up a position between Athens and Patras and issued an ultimatum to the Cabinet, while Admiral Hadjiriakos, acting for the navy, made common cause and threatened to bombard the capital. Happily the revolt was not accompanied by bloodshed. A few shots accompanied the displacement of the guard around the post office by revolutionary troops, and shortly afterward Mr. Michalakopoulos gave way to General Pangalos, who installed himself at the War Office and assumed control of the situation.

Thus ends another phase of the persistent struggle between the military and civilian authorities in Greece. There is here no question of royalist activities. General Pangalos and his associates represent the extreme republican element, and apart from their desire to secure personal control of the destinies of the country—in this respect they are really a rival body of politicians—their ambition is to place the army and navy in a dominant position. Civilian politicians realize the danger of such aspirations, which they have consistently combated. Even today there lies before the Chamber of Deputies a bill for the reorganization of the Greek Army, which is destined to cut the claws of military politicians, and successive civilian governments have fought against the presumption of officers to overawe any ministry of whose policy they disapproved.

On the whole, Mr. Michalakopoulos—the ablest of Venizelos' old lieutenants—was admittedly playing for safety. He was intent upon internal reconstruction, and in foreign policy he was persistent in his efforts to achieve good relations with neighboring states. It was due largely to his influence that even the expulsion of the Greek Patriarch from Constantinople failed to bring on an open breach with Turkey, and he has handled recent differences with Serbia with considerable circumspection. But he insisted that financial considerations made it impossible to provide armaments on the generous scale advocated by military experts, and was credited with the intention of taking disciplinary action against so-called political officers.

Evidently the military opposition to his régime has been greater than imagined. General Pangalos is violently anti-Turk, and doubtless equally opposed to Serbian pretensions in Greek Macedonia. Behind it all, however, remains the ambition of the military to dominate the Government, and it is somewhat significant that General Pangalos has not already issued the usual manifesto denying this intent. Apparently he and his companions sincerely believe that Greece's sovereignty was endangered by recent developments, but on the whole this setback to the country's attempts to restore normal constitutional government is regrettable. It will critically disturb the process of economic reconstruction. What its effect will be on political conditions in the Balkans has yet to be determined. Attention turns immediately to Turkey, but the future of Saloniki cannot be left out of consideration.

There apparently is to be no vacation from politics for Vice-President Charles G. Dawes. At this auspicious time, utilized by the New England farmers in "making" the annual hay crop, Mr. Dawes has seen fit to engage in a little of that work himself. He has carried into the stronghold of Senator Moses of New Hampshire, an avowed opponent of the Vice-President's plan to amend the parliamentary rules of the United States Senate, the banner of what he calls his reform campaign. He is endeavoring, there as elsewhere, during the recess period of Congress, to arouse public thought to an appreciation of the need of compelling the Senate to revise its rules of procedure as to make impossible in the future many of the abuses which he declared, in his inaugural address on March 4, have prevented the adoption of needed legislation and aided directly in the passage of many useless and unnecessary laws.

It is interesting to note that the Vice-President's arguments are based, generally speaking, upon the conceded right of the majority to rule. This is an established tenet in the constitution of every democracy. There should be necessary no extended argument to convince an unprejudiced individual that this rule should obtain in Congress, as well as at the polls, where the representatives of the people are chosen. It should naturally follow that the representatives and senators elected by a majority of the people are entitled to a controlling voice in shaping and declaring national legislative policies. And yet, as Mr. Dawes shows, the free operation of this rule has been made impossible by the willingness of senators, particularly, to concede to each other what they politely refer to as the right of personal privilege. That is construed to mean the privilege of unlimited debate in the discussion of pending enactments, whether laws or resolutions, with the result that with the approach of every day of final adjournment, and frequently at other times, members of minority groups or factions have been able to defeat the passage of measures of vital importance, even when their adoption has been favored and urged by a constitutional majority of the members.

On the face of the returns the weight of evidence supports the position taken by the Vice-President. Opposed to it are those senators who, perhaps from absolutely selfish motives, object to the adoption of a hard and fast closure rule. The very term is distasteful to them, possibly because they believe it smacks of something un-American. But does it? Its operation is sometimes harsh, and possibly sometimes does deprive an ineffective minority of the opportunity to resort to the tactics of delay and filibuster which have been their successful recourse in times past. Yet it is, or should be made, the effective weapon of the majority. Those who believe, with the Vice-President, that there is less danger of its unjust or unfair use by the majority than of the abuse of privilege by an entrenched minority, seem quite willing to try the experiment, if experiment it would be, of adopting such a reasonable closure rule as will make impossible those resorts to filibuster which have been witnessed in recent years.

Those who have marked the progress of events in Washington during recent months will not be greatly surprised by the announcement just made that, beginning with Aug. 1, the full force of solidified federal authority will be exercised in compelling the nation-wide enforcement of the prohibition law. In mapping out his plan of campaign, Col. Lincoln C. Andrews, director of the federal enforcement unit, has, for the purposes of administering this particular law, abolished state lines and will mobilize his forces by districts corresponding in their boundaries to those of the established federal jurisdictions.

The full significance of this reorganization plan should not be overlooked by anyone. Supporters of the law should find in it gratifying reassurance that enforcement is not languishing. Those who have, either maliciously or carelessly, violated the letter or spirit of the law may be persuaded to see in this arrangement the unmistakable promise that henceforth the way of the transgressor is to be made exceedingly hard. The supremacy and power of the federal authority in regulating the liquor traffic was established in the years when the United States suffered the saloon, the brewery, and the distillery to exist under the licensing system.

Even the most lawless of the proprietors of those places were careful not to offend against federal authority. The brewer, perhaps hardly able to speak the language of his adopted country, took pains to see to it that every regulation prescribed by internal revenue officials was strictly and honestly complied with. The distillers were equally punctilious. Even the saloon keeper, in the slums or at the four corners on a remote country highway, took pride in displaying his properly authenticated federal license. They did not observe the law as a patriotic duty, but because of the wholesome fear of punishment if they dared to disobey it. There are those, to whom any language but that of fear is meaningless.

Now, if the promise vouchsafed can be relied upon, this supremacy of the federal authority is to be re-established. The Government has assumed the obligation of enforcing what, more and more, has come to be regarded as strictly a federal enactment. It is hoped that it can compel obedience to the law abolishing the traffic in intoxicating liquors, just as thoroughly as it compelled obedience to the laws and regulations under which that traffic was condoned until it was found to have so far corrupted state and municipal politics that it became insufferable.

There need be no actual overturning, no resort to revolutionary processes, in establishing this reform. Ninety per cent of the people of the United States, it is safe to say, despite all alarmist reports to the contrary, are now willing observers of the law. Drunkenness is no longer common. Observing people, even in the larger cities, seldom see an intoxicated person upon the streets. That is not an extravagant statement. It can be verified by the testimony of anyone who is willing to admit the facts. Ask the skeptic how this compares with conditions even under a fairly well-regulated licensing system. The truth about prohibition, admitting the laxity of enforcement in many localities, is the very best thing that can be told about it as a national institution.

The complete success of the new plan cannot, of course, be assured in advance. But it appears that no longer will there be any great conflict among those who are directing federal activities, and no longer will inefficient or prejudiced state officials be able to hinder the efforts of honest administrators of the law. The great need is to convince even the so-called "conscientious" violator that quick and impartial justice will be meted out.

Satisfying assurance is felt that Colonel Andrews is one who has come forward in a time of national need to perform a great public service. He is not undertaking an unfamiliar or experimental task. He was not chosen by mere accident. He is a soldier and an organizer. The attack which he will make will be based upon the theory that the bootlegger and the rumrunner are public enemies. The patrons of these violators of the law will as naturally fall into the unenviable category of camp followers who aid and abet a common foe. These are the ones, finally, who must be brought to a realization of the strength and power of the federal authority.

It was a pleasing prospect which was envisioned the other day by Dr. William L. Bailey, professor of sociology at Northwestern University, at the eighteenth convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards in Detroit, Mich., as he unfolded his ideas of the American city of the future. The Nation, he declared, is developing a new type of city, more spacious than has ever existed in the world's history. He was discussing the important changes in the organization, nature, and growth of American cities, and explained that the formula for the new real estate era included

adequately suburbanized cities, merging gradually into countryside, which would be regionally organized about them as metropolitan centers. This picture need not be analyzed in too great detail for its generally satisfying aspects to be readily appreciated. It is not fitting here to discuss minutely just how its materialization will come into being or to question whether it will do so soon or late. It is sufficient that the idea of a greatly expanded city area is being bruited and that the possibilities are being recognized of "adequately suburbanized cities," a state of affairs which means but little more than drawing the country into the city, or, if you will, drawing the city into the country. Of course such a Utopian condition can only be achieved as means of transport, etc., are improved, even far beyond their present-day possibilities. But the thought of the increasing number of city homes in the country expands readily into that much-to-be-desired ideal when country delights and city comforts will constitute every man's heritage to be enjoyed when his daily toil is over.

Every writer and every speaker who dares to challenge the limiting sense of the past, which would keep humanity virtually a prisoner within a short distance of its place of occupation, on the plea of insufficient time or facilities wherewith to reach the beauties and invigorating glories of the country, makes the world his debtor. As the activities of business existence increase, so the advantages of relaxation and freedom during hours of recreation become the more desirable. This picture of the new American city is more than a mere visionary theorizing. It represents what is bound to come as the era of peace-time joys and increasing prosperity enters more and more upon the consciousness of the people of the world, and but brings by one step nearer the reality of that city "which hath foursquare," and "whose gates shall not be shut at all by day; for there shall be no night there."

Take a job in a motion-picture theater, seems to be the advice of Frank Waller, the conductor, to musicians who aspire to become players in a concert institution. For, according to what Mr. Waller lately said in a speech before the members of the Rochester (N. Y.) Philharmonic Orchestra, the accompaniment of films, inasmuch as it requires arbitrary leaps, cuts, repeats and transpositions, teaches artists how to meet emergencies instantly and unnoticeably, and so gives them the best of training in the practicalities of symphony performance.

Mr. Waller makes his observation after a season of musical direction in the Eastman Theater, the orchestra of which is made up of Rochester Philharmonic men. He would doubtless be abundantly supported in the view by conductors of motion-picture theater orchestras in other American cities besides Rochester, notably in New York. But interesting as the matter-of-fact correctness of the idea may be, far more so is the significance of it to the whole future course of symphony orchestra organization in the United States.

Hitherto, American orchestras have been chiefly recruited out of the country. No matter if statistics would show that their membership, taken in the gross, is preponderantly native, it is, nevertheless, for the essential purposes of art, European. Not even the rule of the musical unions that American orchestral players must be American citizens changes that situation. Take every original German, Frenchman, Belgian, Italian, Austrian and Russian away from the orchestras of New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia, to name a few communities where symphonic music flourishes, and who would be left to give the concerts?

If, now, the American motion-picture orchestra assumes the character of a school for symphony playing, it would appear that the violinist from the Berlin Philharmonic, the oboe player from the Paris Opéra and the horn player from the Théâtre de la Monnaie of Brussels will be less indispensable than he was. Everything depends, of course, on whether certain other things prove true; as, for example, whether the motion-picture theater not only teaches players how to negotiate the leaps, cuts, repeats and transpositions of which Mr. Waller told, but whether also it informs them in the important matters of elegant phrasing, brilliant attack and subtle shading; and foremost of all, whether it inspires them with a feeling for beautiful tone.

Film Music as Gate to Orchestral Success

Editorial Notes

As an antidote to the mass of propaganda claiming that prohibition is not making headway in the United States, the message headed by Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army, to the twelfth convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in session in Edinburgh, comes like balm from Gilead. It reads:

Congratulations "en route to dry world." Tell Britain every man's duty to throw his best into conflict against arch curse of all peoples. Social, economic, physical and moral betterment of the race demands this. Give no heed reports prohibition America ineffective. It is racing toward complete triumph. Those engaged in illicit traffic defeating themselves. The dry cause a moral force against which no weapon can prosper.

In passing, for those uninformed of the fact, the phrase "en route to dry world," is a slogan adopted by the United States delegates.

In planning to start a course in English next autumn over the radio, the official Swedish radio service is taking a step which should help materially toward bringing out the wonderful possibilities of the wireless in the direction of international friendship. The reason given by the service for this project is that thereby the radio enthusiasts of their country may be enabled to enjoy better the programs sent out from British and American stations. Later on other foreign languages will be taught in the same manner, it is announced, but English is being taken up first as a good beginning. The scheme, as planned, will occupy the entire winter season, and will include lectures by professors and travelers, as well as readings by authors from their own works. The educational benefits of such courses, should they become general, are almost beyond estimation in their capacity for good among the nations.

At least one distinguished visitor who, so far as can be judged, has managed to avoid hearing any radioacting in America, was discovered this week when Dr. Daniel Jones, an expert in phonetics from London University, spoke before the teachers of Hunter College on the subject of standardization of pronunciation. The radio, he pointed out, would make a fine agency for keeping the spoken language uniform. "The broadcaster," he said, "can teach the accepted speech of the educated classes. One can, of course, completely agree with Dr. Jones. The radio, as we have said, is a new and necessary tool for the world. When the records have to be disposed of in large quantities they cannot be handled in an ordinary furnace, and one prominent company applied recently to the Merchant Association to know what to do with its old books, which were useless to it, but which might be misused by someone else. Finally a manufacturer of incinerators was found who would guarantee to do the work, and the way was opened for a new and curious vocation, the burning of old records.

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New York marches with progress, and progress marches off with New York. The fate of a fine building here is to have so many new buildings crowd in around it that it becomes too expensive to keep. The famous

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

Public opinion here is becoming increasingly disquieted about the situation in China. It is not that any great fear is felt lest there should ensue some very serious outcome of the present disorders. It is rather that these have brought home to people how long continued chaos in China has been, how little prospect there seems to be at present of bringing it to an end, and how detrimental to the prosperity of world trade it will be if China sinks deeper into the political mire.

There is extreme reluctance here to intervene in China in any way. The general feeling is that China's weakness to work out her salvation in her own way, and that the Washington agreements have put an end to much of the old evil of jealous rivalry between the great powers in dealing with the problem. But there is also a considerable body of opinion which is coming to the conclusion that, unless the Washington powers act, and act with unity, wisdom and decision, the disorder may get out of hand, when it will become even more difficult for the saner elements among the Chinese to grapple with the faction and lawlessness which are ruling them today.

Most people recognize that the great Western powers themselves are in considerable measure to blame for the present state of affairs. They have thought a good deal more about their own interests than about those of China in the past. They have taken advantage of China's weakness to extend their privileges and concessions. They have allowed lamentable conditions of labor, especially affecting women and children, to grow up in the factories in the treaty ports. Their jealousies and intrigues have certainly been one of the contributory causes of China's present condition.

At the same time British expert opinion on the Far East is agreed that the fundamental origin of the trouble is to be sought in China itself. The Chinese, despite all their gifts, unlike the Japanese, have not yet been able, in the exacting conditions of the modern world, to produce that fundamental of all true civilization, law and order, for themselves. The difficulties in the way are enormous, and the greatest one is the size of their country and the immensity of its population. But inability to deal with the forces of disorder and to establish a government which is stable and orderly, is the real cause of all China's difficulties, both internal and external, and until that cause is removed no permanent progress can be made.

Some years ago, Lord Cromer, the maker of modern Egypt, and a man with a vast experience of Asia, wrote these words to support his plea for higher education in Egypt:

"It is neither wise nor just that the people should be left intellectually defenceless in the presence of the half-brained and half-educated, who will not fail to pour into their credulous ears. In this early part of the twentieth century there is no possible general remedy against the demagogue except that which consists in educating those who are his natural prey to such an extent that they may—at all events—have some chance of discerning the imposture which too often lurks in his perverted eloquence and political quackery."

Lord Cromer put his finger on the root of the difficulty which is besetting all peoples in these ultra-democratic days, and especially those Asiatic nations which are making their first experiment in self-government. Democracy is only a good thing when the mass of the voters take an interest in public affairs, can distinguish between the public interest and narrow appeals to prejudice, passion and sectional interest, and will follow leaders who tell them the truth in preference to demagogues who tell them what will tickle their ears.

China is manifestly bogged in a mass of political suggestions and propaganda at the moment. The tuchus, most of them taking a purely selfish, or at least a narrowly provincial, outlook, are the effective power. The Central Government is paralyzed with faction, corruption and intrigue. The students, the labor unions, and some of the intelligentsia are the prey of exactly the

same violent but undiscerning nationalist and Bolshevik propaganda that brought Russia to ruins and is the principal obstacle to real progress to self-government in Egypt, India, the Philippines and elsewhere. The primary need is to break the spell of disorder which holds China in its grip today.

Fundamentally this is China's own task. But the great powers can do much to make or mar the process. They will do no good by yielding to clamor or violence. Still less will they help by disunity or intrigue among themselves. They must find the means of bringing home to China the ancient truth that "order is heaven's first law," and of helping the Chinese to establish that order for themselves.

The trouble in Morocco has proved much more obstinate than anybody expected. Abd-el-Krim and his Rif tribesmen are manifestly a very formidable fighting force, however primitive and tribal their civilization may be. They have successfully "taken on" the Spaniards and the French, and so far they have held their own. The extent and persistence of their attack, along the River Ouergha, on what is probably today the best army in the world, has been a surprise to all.

It is very difficult to see what the solution will be. Abd-el-Krim seems to be invulnerable in his own inhospitable hills, for the French are debarred from entering the Spanish zone by treaty and the Spaniards have with-drawn from it. On the other hand, Abd-el-Krim has no chance of forcing the French lines, and whatever chance he may have had of raising the Moroccan tribes to revolt against the French seems to have been destroyed by the barbarity of the treatment he accorded to such villages as fell into his hands. It looks like a gradual stalemate. The ultimate results of such a solution on national feeling in North Africa, in these days of subversive propaganda, nationalism and self-determination, are difficult indeed to foresee.

North Africa, China, the Japanese-American difficulties about immigration, the pan-Asiatic propaganda of the Third International, the demand for independence in Egypt, India and the Philippines, are all elements in one of the greatest problems which is arising to confront the twentieth century, the problem of color and of readjusting the relations between Eastern and Western civilization.

And running through it all are the two rival doctrines—the Christian concept of a society resting upon law, individual freedom, and responsibility, a concept very imperfectly lived up to hitherto by the so-called Christian nations, and the Bolshevik doctrine of forceful subversion of the existing order, the suppression of individual freedom and the dictatorship of the fanatical few.

An amusing controversy is going on about the right of cabinet ministers to contribute articles to the press. It has been an old rule that cabinet ministers should relinquish all company directorships on assuming office, partly to avoid the imputation that they might use their official positions to benefit their businesses, partly to make them give all their time to their public work. It has also been a tradition that the utterances of cabinet ministers on matters in public controversy were those of the Cabinet as a whole.

Do these rules debar cabinet ministers from writing for the press? It is certain that many notable figures of the past have made weighty and valuable contributions to thought and knowledge by this medium. It is equally certain that modern "star" journalism enables ministers to make prodigious incomes by a judicious sensationalism in writing.

Lord Birkenhead, long the "enfant terrible" of the Conservative Party, is the figure in the limelight. Almost every day another brilliant and slightly indiscreet article appears from his pen in the popular press to the disgust, the disgust, or the horror of his colleagues. The Labor and Liberal opposition is in hot pursuit, with the object of discrediting the Government. But so far no check has been placed upon Lord Birkenhead's provoking pen.

The Week in New York

New York, June 27

An island in the Arctic has recently been offered to the United States with the understanding that it is not worth taking. H. A. Snow, the naturalist and explorer, who has just returned from a photographing expedition, told this week of planting the Stars and Stripes on Herald Island, with an inscription announcing that the land was claimed for the United States if it chose to take possession. The island is a small one, situated five miles from the much-discussed Wrangel. How permanent this latest proclamation would be if the United States wished to lay claim is problematical, as the island was named after a British ship which took possession of it three-quarters of a century ago in the name of Queen Victoria. Mr. Snow, however, does not seem to have a very enthusiastic response to his generosity, for he described his offering as "thirty square miles of barren rock, with a sandspit on one side on which a landing can be made," and he adds, "I myself wouldn't take it as a gift from anybody." After that, certainly, he will at least not object if the American Government violates the adage and looks the proposed white elephant in the mouth.

Albuquerque, N. M., is one of the earliest inland towns to plant itself firmly for the coming bird-migration season. Its Mayor, in a letter received here this week by George Williams, president of the Aero Transportation Company, formally offered its newly equipped landing field for the use of the company in operating its transcontinental passenger service which is expected to be put in operation next year. The landing field was all made up, and so, apparently, was the city's mind when Mr. Williams' inquiry arrived, for of twenty letters sent to city officials in various parts of the country, this was the first to bring a reply. As a transportation center for rail and water, Albuquerque undoubtedly had some handicaps, but when all that is needed is a patch of smooth land, the regulation amount of air overhead, and some civic determination, she may have to own to some rivals, but certainly to no superiors anywhere.

An important output of New York's thousands of offices being statistics, the problem is now arising as to what to do with them after they have served their purpose. As they are often the confidential records of a company's business, which the company wishes to make sure do not get out of its hands, when their usefulness to it is ended, it is necessary for the records to be burned. When the records have to be disposed of in large quantities they cannot be handled in an ordinary furnace, and one prominent company applied recently to the Merchant Association to know what to do with its old books, which were useless to it, but which might be misused by someone else. Finally a manufacturer of incinerators was found who would guarantee to do the work, and the way was opened for a new and curious vocation, the burning of old records.

At least one distinguished visitor who, so far as can be judged, has managed to avoid hearing any radioacting in America, was discovered this week when Dr. Daniel Jones, an expert in phonetics from London University, spoke before the teachers of Hunter College on the subject of standardization of pronunciation. The radio, he pointed out, would make a fine agency for keeping the spoken language uniform. "The broadcaster," he said, "can teach the accepted speech of the educated classes. One can, of course, completely agree with Dr. Jones. The radio, as we have said, is a new and necessary tool for the world. When the records have to be disposed of in large quantities they cannot be handled in an ordinary furnace, and one prominent company applied recently to the Merchant Association to know what to do with its old books, which were useless to it, but which might be misused by someone else. Finally a manufacturer of incinerators was found who would guarantee to do the work, and the way was opened for a new and curious vocation, the burning of old records.

New York marches with progress, and progress marches off with New York. The fate of a fine building here is to have so many new buildings crowd in around it that it becomes too expensive to keep. The famous

W. K. Vanderbilt mansion at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street is soon to go this way. After a kaleidoscopic generation in which it has served as one of the chief nurseries of the new order of graceful architecture, its charges have now become so lusty that it is being pushed off the bench. It has recently been sold and is scheduled for demolition within a few months, to make way for a new and, there is no doubt, a hope of a fine office building. This mansion, one of the best works of Richard Morris Hunt, is so fine, and was such an important step in the development of American architecture that, at the insistence of some of his fellow members of the Institute of Architects, John V. Van Pelt became its executor with his "Monograph on the W. K. Vanderbilt House," which anyone who wishes to keep in the running may read.

Lamentations over the passing of fine buildings, to be sure, have come to be fashionable, largely owing to the great number of writers whom society now has to shed its tears; and, of course, in true Newtonian manner, they produce the equal and opposite reaction of rejoicing over a new building, largely owing to the growing number of writers whom society now has to weep its smiles. This Vanderbilt mansion, however, has not been a by-product of history, it has been an active force. As one of the best works of Hunt, who, after his extensive study in Europe, is credited with raising architecture in this country to a technical art, it not only has been a fine diet for rising young architects, but also has whetted the appetites of what would be called the consuming public. Many architects wanted to have it bought for a permanent museum, but found the land too valuable; and C. H. Whitaker, editor of the Journal of the American Institute of Architects, has written to the papers urging that it at least be thrown open to the public for a month or so before it is destroyed. Its passing at least deserves a last fond sigh, even if only to get a deeper breath to acclaim the new king.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and is not responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Is There an American Nation?"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
A slight revision of the title of your recent editorial, "Is There an American Nation?" to read, "Is America a Nation?" with the inevitable answer, America is a continent with its northern and southern sections known as North and South America, and consisting of the various American nations as named and geographically defined on the authentic maps of the Western Hemisphere, will end all our troubles over this engaging question. From the viewpoint that the greater cannot be contained in the lesser, how can the United States be exclusively America? How can a citizen of the United States be exclusively an American? He is, however, a "United Statesman" quite as naturally as a citizen of England is an Englishman, of France a Frenchman, of Germany a German, etc. And the realizing of this fact can, indeed, no more divest such citizens of their continental identity as Americans than can the national title of Englishman, Frenchman, German, etc., cause their continental identity as Europeans to be lost. C. F. B. Philadelphia, Pa.

"Is This Index a Correct One?"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
I, as a private citizen past voting age, thank you most heartily for your exposure of what, in the light of my experience, I have found to be a crying evil among the young manhood and womanhood in towns and cities. I refer to the subject to which you have drawn attention in a recent editorial, entitled "Is This Index a Correct One?" No one could care to count the harm done to children by bad reading. The unfortunate thing is that some parents actually encourage such reading. V. T. F. New York, N. Y.